THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 21. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Lord Stanley on England's Diplomatic Position in Mexico.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th of July, Sir L. Paik asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was his intention to take any steps to record the opinion of the House of Commons on the murder of the Emperor Maximilian and his Generals.

Lord Stanley—Sir, it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to ask the House to take any steps of the character proposed by the honorable gentleman. (Hear.) I am sure we all sympathize with his feelings, and every one, I think, will agree in lamenting the violent and untimely death of a gallant and amiable gentleman, whose high spirit and enterprise, under happier circumstances, might have rendered him distinguished either on the battle-fields or in the councils of Europe. (Hear, hear.) But if we are asked to record a judgment of this House upon his execution, I confess I see very grave objections to a step of that kind, (Cries of "Hear.") I do not see how we could come to any such resolution, or how we can discuss it without entering into a general debate upon the merits and policy of the Mexican expedition—into the position and *status* of that unfortunate prince, and the right by which he claimed the possession of supreme power. (Hear, hear.) All these circumstances would, I think, have a necessary and very material effect on our judgment. I do not think this would be the right moment to choose for a discussion of that kind (hear, hear), especially as it is one on which great difference of opinion might arise. (Hear.) Then again comes the question of precedent. We might, I think, if we accepted my honorable friend's suggestion, set a precedent which might embarrass us very inconveniently on some future occasion. This is not the first case, and, unhappily, it is not likely to be the last, when the triumph of one party, after a protracted civil war, has been followed by an unwise, a lamentable, and a sanguinary act of revenge. Are we in all these cases to take notice of such acts in this House and pass a vote of censure upon them? If we are not to do so in regard to them all, on what principle are we to draw a distinction? That is a question which the House would have to consider. And lastly, sir, I would say, though I say it with great respect, that, great as are our power and our influence, we are the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and not the Parliament of the world. (Cheers.) We are in no sense responsible, directly or indirectly, for the lamentable event which has occurred; and I think it very doubtful whether a habit of international criticism in Parliamentary debate would be found practically useful, or conduce to a good understanding between nations. (Cheers.)

Mr. Otway wished to ask the noble lord whether her Majesty's Minister accredited to the late Emperor of Mexico is not at present in England, and whether, after the statement recently made by the Prime Minister, that the execution of the Emperor Maximilian was "a base, cruel, and unnecessary murder," it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to advise her Majesty to accredit the minister to the President of the Mexican republic, or to withdraw her legation from Mexico?

Lord Stanley—It is true that her Majesty's Minister accredited to the late Emperor of Mexico is now in England on leave. His duty was discharged during his absence by the Secretary of Legation acting as Charge d'Affaires. But that gentleman was only accredited to the late Emperor, and with the death of that unfortunate Prince his credentials lapse. No question, therefore, has arisen, or can arise, as to his withdrawal. This gentleman had received, before this lamentable event occurred, instructions not formally or officially to recognize any new government which might be formed in the case of the downfall or overthrow of the Mexican empire, but to confine himself, pending the absence of official instructions, to looking after any matter which might arise affecting British interests. The question whether anybody should be accredited to the government of President Juarez is not, I think, one on which we are called to decide in haste or under the influence of temporary feelings. (Hear, hear.) We hardly yet know what is the real state of Mexico, how far Juarez is really *de facto* master of the country, or what are the chances of his power being permanent. Upon that ground—setting aside altogether what has lately happened—I should object to any precipitate suspension of diplomatic relations with Mexico. But as to the permanent suspension of those diplomatic relations, the objection to that course is, I think, a very obvious one. It would do no hurt, or only very little, to the Mexican Government—for I believe the principal business of a British Minister in Mexico is to urge upon that Government various British claims, to which it is not, perhaps, very acceptable to them to listen. It would do no harm to that Government to suspend diplomatic relations with them, but it would be a very serious thing for British interests, and for those British subjects who have claims upon them. (Hear, hear.) They are not responsible for the late deplorable proceedings, and I do not think it would be fair to punish them for them. (Cheers.)

The Franco-Mexican Bondholders.

In the Legislative body of France, July 11, M. Rouher said, in reply to M. Picard, that a semi-official communication relative to the position of the Mexican bondholders would be made to the Chamber by the Marquis de Moustier.

MAXIMILIAN'S WILL.

Curious Testamentary Arrangements of the Emperor and Empress.

Vienna (July 10) Cor. of the Paris Liberte.

I have already announced to you that the testamentary executor of the Emperor Maximilian was Count Francois Zichy. I now learn that there is a second, Count Haddik. Concerning the wills of the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte some information of a precise nature has reached me, which cannot fail to excite the highest interest.

From what I learn, which of course I cannot guarantee, although I have it from the best source, two wills, perfectly analogous, were drawn up by the Emperor and Empress. Each of them, in case there was no issue of the marriage, leaves all the property to the survivor. Thus, Maximilian being dead, his fortune, estimated at from ten to twelve millions of florins, only calculating his property at Miramar, Lacroma, and the artistic wealth collected there, revert to the Empress Charlotte. The will of Maximilian is there to attest it.

But now comes the strange affair. It is asserted that the Empress Charlotte's will, written with her own hand, and which was carefully locked up in one of the rooms at Miramar, has suddenly disappeared, nobody knows how or where. From that circumstance it results that, as the Empress Charlotte has no will and is not in a state to make one, seeing the almost complete absence of her mental faculties, all her fortune, including the part coming from her husband, the Emperor Maximilian, and which ought in justice, after her death, to revert to the Austrian Imperial family, will now legally fall to the royal one of Belgium.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

A Letter from Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo writes the following letter—apparently to Girardin:—

"My Honorable and Dear Fellow Citizen:—I am heartily with you. A Peace Congress of the Nations will be a magnificent response to this Congress of Kings, which hatches war. I press your hand cordially. VICTOR HUGO.

"Hauteville House, July 5."

THE PAPAL STATES.

Another Papal Allocution.

At the Consistory held Friday, July 12, the Pope pronounced an allocution on the election of the new patriarch of Cilicia, and also another allocution on the death of the Emperor Maximilian, ordering a funeral mass to be said for the repose of his soul in the Sixtine Chapel. The Pope then consecrated M. Bernadou, the Archbishop of Sens; M. Collet, Bishop of Grano; and M. Libichhowski, auxiliary Archbishop of Poland.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Arrest of an Imperial Minister in the House of the British Consul—Juarez a Candidate for Re-election to the Presidency—The Shooting of Twelve Generals at Queretaro Confirmed—Another Revolution in Matamoras—The Government in Pursuit of Canales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The latest dates from the capital state that Marquez, O'Haran, and other prominent chiefs were still at large. Generals Andrada, Lacunza, Larez, and others were found secreted in the English Minister's house, and arrested on the ground that foreign powers did not recognize the Liberal Government; therefore no consideration was due the Minister.

The northern army has left the capital for the interior. Corona recently passed through Queretaro with 7000 men *en route* for the Sierra de Anca to oppose Lozada. Garcie reports to Diaz that Merida has been taken by the Liberals.

Diaz recently obtained from eight commercial houses two hundred thousand dollars, without interest, to pay his army. Prominent army officers are offering their resignations every day, but none are accepted. Diaz has appointed Felipe de Jesus Zerra Governor and Military Commander of the State of Tobasco.

While in Queretaro Juarez issued the order for the convocation of Congress and the election of a President of the Mexican republic. He himself is a candidate for re-election. The election will take place immediately.

Otero, Castillo, and ten more generals, according to private accounts, were recently shot at Queretaro. The publication of the fact was prohibited by the authorities. Canales has proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas, and levied contributions upon Victoria, San Fernando, and other places. He is supported by a small force. The people are much excited and call upon the Government for protection. Assistance has been promised, and three thousand troops have left Queretaro to relieve the garrison at Matamoras.

THE NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

Letter from Governor Ward—Retirement of the State Executive Committee.

During the Impartial Suffrage Convention held at Trenton on Tuesday, the following letter from Governor Ward was read:—

TRENTON, N. J., July 19, 1867.—Charles P. Smith, Esq., and others, of the State Central Committee—Gentlemen:—Your invitation to appear and take part in the proceedings of the Union Central Convention, which is to be assembled on the 23d inst., was duly received, and I shall feel it both a duty and pleasure to comply with your request. But in acknowledging your courteous invitation it is perhaps both fitting and proper that I should express my hearty approval of the purpose and object for which you have been convened. Connected with the Republican party from its first organization, accepting its traditional doctrines and its vital creed with all their natural consequences, always believing that freedom was national and that its blessings and rights should enure to all, without distinction of race, class, or color, I welcome the promise of our final triumph. Suffrage should be regarded as the inherent right of all who bear the burdens and fight the battles of the nation. Honor, justice, and policy alike demand that we should confer upon a long proscribed and injured race the only boon under which they can maintain and defend their rights. I have no question but that the policy which we regard as necessary for the reconstructed States will be good for the loyal States. To do right and act justly are duties which cannot be limited in their operation by the boundaries of States and nations. Trusting that your deliberations and actions may result in the accomplishment of your patriotic purposes, and that impartial manhood suffrage may become the fundamental law of our State and nation, I can only pledge my cordial co-operation in the work. Acknowledging the generous confidence and support which I have received at the hands of the party you represent, and trusting that its triumph may long continue, I have the honor to be yours, very truly, MARCUS L. WARD.

During the Convention the State Executive Committee sent in their resignation, which, after debate, was accepted, and the President of the Convention was empowered to appoint a new State Executive Committee, to be composed of one member from each Congressional District and two from the State at large. The President announced that he would take his time, and not publish his appointments for a month or more.

Is News Public Property?

An English paper—the Derbyshire *Courier*—has the following:—

"At the Belper County Court, Richard Allison sued Mr. Wombell, the proprietor of the Ilkeston *Pioneer*, for £2, under the following circumstances:—Some time ago plaintiff engaged with the proprietors of the Nottingham *Daily Express* to supply them with the reports of the Alfreton Petty Sessions and the district news. Defendant copied those reports into his paper; and plaintiff wrote a letter saying if this were continued he should expect an allowance of 10s. per week, and that he now demanded £2 for what had been already copied. Mr. Wombell took no notice of the communication; hence the action. Mr. Leech, solicitor, of Derby, on behalf of defendant, interrupted the plaintiff by telling his Honor that it was the custom of the profession to copy each other's news; and even if it were not so, the report, after it had appeared in print, was not the property of the newspaper correspondent, but of the proprietor. He should prove the custom carried out by all newspapers in the kingdom by the evidence of the following gentlemen, whom he had subpœnaed:—Mr. Hatton, editor of the *Derbyshire Courier*, and district reporter for the *Sheffield and Rotterdam Independent;* Mr. Kemp, editor of the Derby *Mercury;* and Mr. Hobson, proprietor and editor of the *Derbyshire Advertiser*. His Honor said it was no use carrying such a case any further. The proprietors of the *Times* had complained that as soon as their paper was published their news was telegraphed into the provinces, and circulated by the penny daily papers before the original papers could get into the country; and there was no doubt as soon as news was published the articles were public property. The plaintiff might think it a grievance, but he could not sustain an action on the point. Plaintiff hoped his Honor would not order costs, but Mr. Leech pressed for such an order to be made. The Judge said if the plaintiff did not know better than bring such a case before him he must suffer the consequences. Plaintiff was then ordered to pay the costs and court fees, amounting to about £6."

A Remarkable Book.

The London *Athenæum* remarks that the learned world of Wurtemberg is represented at the Paris Exhibition by a work which is not only a rarity, but which exists only in this one copy, the work of a diligent and clever young scholar, Dr. Euling, librarian at the University of Tubingen. It is a book in folio, called "Golasta," and containing the ritual, baptismal songs, and dirges of the Mandæns. According to the descriptive catalogue, it is the first original Mandæn text which has been published. As no movable types of this language existed till now, the editor was obliged to autograph the whole work. The Mandæns, also called Sabians or Disciples of St. John, form a sect which exists only in the small number of about five hundred men, at the Lower Euphrates and Tigris. They have their own religion, their own sacred books, their own language and writing characters. The Mandæn language is fast dying out, and understood, perhaps only by the high priest of the sect and by a Sabian scholar.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Grey Jacket and William Bagley Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The prize Grey Jacket, captured by the United States steamer Kennebec, of the East Gulf Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, near Mobile, Ala., is now ready for payment at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; also the prize William Bagley, captured by the United States steamers Ossipee, Kennebec, and De Soto, the two former vessels belonging to Admiral Farragut's squadron, and the latter to the squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Bailey. The Grey Jacket is the prize that was the subject of the long contested suit which was finally settled in the United States Supreme Court, and for the gaining of which the Hon. B. F. Butler was to have received the snug little fee of $100,000 had he succeeded. The share of Admiral Bell in the Grey Jacket is $8000; the share of Captain William P. McCann, the commander of the Kennebec, is $16,751; and the shares of the seamen $1085. The share of Admiral Farragut in the prize William Bagley is $3000. The other shares are small, owing to the proceeds having to be distributed between the two squadrons. The proceeds of the sale of the Grey Jacket are $335,021, and the proceeds of the sale of the William Bagley and cargo of cotton are $199,900. Half of these sums go to the Government and half to the captors.

The Steam Ram Japan.

The repairs and improvements to the ram Stonewall, recently sold by the Government to the Emperor of Japan, are rapidly approaching completion, and it is now thought the Japan will be ready to sail for Japan about the 6th of August. Captain George Brown, Commander, United States Navy, who has received a leave of absence from his duties as Ordnance Officer at the Washington Navy Yard, and been detailed to take command of the Japan on her trip to her new home, arrived in this city this morning after a short absence North. He was accompanied by two of the Japanese Embassy, who are officers of the Japanese navy. They are First Lieutenant Ogassanaxa Kenzo, and Second Lieutenant Enwarta Harssaku. The gentlemen will remain in this city as guests of the Government until the Japan is ready to sail, and will accompany Captain Brown on the trip. Captain Brown was to-day engaged in shipping the crew, and has succeeded in engaging about twenty-five first-class seamen. Captain Brown has selected as his officers:—Lieutenant, T. B. Dubois; Second Lieutenant, W. Langhorne; Third Lieutenant, Richard Canfield; Surgeon, Dr. James Harris; Chief Engineer, Cleveland Lindslay; Assistant Engineers, James W. Milstead, Charles A. Stewart, Samuel Ellis, and Andrew J. Potter. All these gentlemen served in the volunteer navy during the war. Messrs. Dubois and Langhorne were with the Farragut and Porter fleets. All the officers are well paid for their services. The crew receive an advance on the wages paid to the merchant service, while their pay will continue until they are sent back to this country. The Japanese purchased the Stonewall for $450,000. There have been two payments made here; the third and final payment will be made to the American Minister in Japan as soon as the Japanese Embassy or Commissioners reach home. The splendid 300-pounder French gun which was on board the Stonewall when she fell into the hands of the Government will be sent out in her, as will also the remainder of the armament that was on board. The route to be taken to Japan will be by the Straits of Magellan.

The Rations for Troops in Walrussia.

General Order No. 19, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, announces that on the recommendation of the Board convened at San Francisco on the 21st of June, the ration to be issued to the troops about to occupy Sitka, Kodiak, and other points in our newly acquired territory of Walrussia, will be composed of the following articles:—Pork or bacon, mutton, flour or hard bread, beans, rice, coffee, brown sugar, vinegar, salt, pepper, molasses, dried apples and peaches, mixed pickles, tea, soap, and adamantine candles. Canned fruits, meats, and vegetables will be supplied for sale to officers.

Recruits Sent to Fort Leavenworth.

The Secretary of War has directed the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service to forward recruits, to the number of four hundred and fifty-eight, to the 37th United States Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Public Debt Statement.

The statement of the public debt for the present month, which will be published on the first of August, will show a decrease of the debt of two or three millions of dollars.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Impeachment Reports of the Judiciary Committee.

The following is an extract from a special despatch to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*:—

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The four members of the Judiciary Committee who favor impeachment will probably present three reports next winter. Governor Boutwell will probably content himself with presenting his views of the law bearing upon the matter, which he will do with considerable fullness. His report is not yet done. Judge Williams first presents the law and then sums up the evidence in support of impeachment. His report is about ready, and would make at least twelve columns of this paper. Judge Lawrence arranges the evidence against the President in extracts under separate heads, and also argues the law, and his report would fill at least fifteen columns. Governor Thomas has not yet drawn up any report, and may join with one of his colleagues. The three anti-impeachment Republicans take ground that it is not proper to draw up a report till the testimony is all in, and their report has progressed no further than Judge Wilson's careful and elaborate statement of the law which, in their opinion, must govern the case. It is not known what progress the Democratic members have made with their report. Another fact connected with General Grant's evidence has leaked out. He says, in reference to the Presidential tour last summer, that he was invited to go by the State Department, and declined, and that he did not waive his objections and consent till he had been personally urged by the President to accompany the party.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A Fight Between the Conservatives and Radicals—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—The approaching election increases the political excitement. A murderous affray took place yesterday at Rogersville between the radicals and conservatives. Governor Brownlow's advices are that when Maynard and Etheridge reached the place two opposing processions were formed, and that while marching through town the Etheridge men fired upon the radicals, killing one man and wounding two. The radicals returned the fire, killing one man and wounding two or three. The conservatives claim that the radicals fired first. The killing was stopped, and the speaking went on. Rogersville is in a conservative county.

Etheridge and Maynard had a personal difficulty at Greenville. Maynard was standing in the hotel, and addressed Etheridge as he came in. Etheridge said:—"I don't speak to damned scoundrels." Maynard retorted:—"I do." Etheridge struck with an umbrella, and Maynard pursued with an inkstand. Friends separated them. Etheridge has refused to divide time with Maynard at all meetings. General Frank P. Blair is now speaking to a large crowd in the interest of Etheridge. He makes a short campaign in East Tennessee.

—Southern emigrants are settling in Jamaica.

SECOND EDITION

SAD CALAMITY.

Rev. Mr. Chase and Three Young Ladies, of this City, Drowned.

We learn from private despatches received in this city to-day that the Rev. Mr. Chase, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Nineteenth and Coates streets, with three young ladies, were drowned while on a pleasure excursion off Port Deseret, on the coast of Maine, on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Chase was one of our most eloquent and able Episcopal divines, and his sudden death will cast a gloom over a very large circle of relatives and friends in this city.

We hope to receive further details of the sad affair for our later editions.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PORTLAND, July 25.—A special despatch to the *Star* says that Rev. Robert Chase and wife, Miss Haupt and Miss Tazewell, and G. Harmon, all of Philadelphia, S. F. Clark and wife, of Framingham, Mass., and Captain C. Robinson, of Tremont, were capsized in a boat and drowned in Bar Harbor, off Mount Deseret Island, yesterday.

News from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—George H. Kopmeyer, a Mason of high standing, died suddenly yesterday at New Albany.

General Weitzel's party have commenced reconnoitring both sides of the river for a location of the newly proposed canal.

Dr. Josiah Hitchcock, an old physician, died yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Cox died yesterday morning from an overdose of morphine.

Mississippi papers report the prevalence of a disease resembling cholera among the Yazoo river plantations. It is confined to the freedmen, and has proved fatal in many instances.

The Chattanooga *Union* urges the citizens to prepare to give General Grant and staff a grand reception at Lookout Mountain on the 28th instant.

Clem Satterfield and Al Roberts had a shooting encounter at Mount Sterling last week. Both were wounded, Roberts dangerously.

Railroad Accident in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—On Tuesday morning the passenger train on the Jackson Railroad ran off a bridge near Terry, Miss., by parties removing the frogs connecting the rails. The locomotive, tender, mail, and baggage cars were thrown from the track, falling thirty feet. The passenger cars remained on the bridge. The fireman was killed and engineer and brakesman badly injured. The train was detained several hours. A reward of $1000 in gold is offered for the arrest of the miscreants who removed the frogs. A similar attempt was made three weeks ago at Crystal Springs, nine miles above, but failed.

An Important Experiment.

NEW YORK, July 25.—An important trial was made to-day, at the Battery, with Colonel Foote's patent, in the presence of several engineers and representatives of the press. Heavy Virginia oils, gravity 32 degrees, and heavy California oils, gravity 22 degrees, being almost tar, were burned under a steam boiler without smoke or any residuum, fully demonstrating the feasibility of using these oils instead of coal in California, and at one-fourth of its cost.

The Alabama State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25.—Partial official returns from forty-nine counties show that twenty-eight thousand whites, in round numbers, have registered, and forty-nine thousand blacks; total, seventy-seven thousand. The blacks will exceed the whites at least twenty-five or thirty thousand in the State. Twenty odd counties, wherein the blacks have majorities, will elect over half the members of the State Convention.

General Albert Pike in Trouble—Registration of Voters.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A communication from citizens of Memphis has been received by Secretary of State Fletcher, calling attention to an incendiary article of the Rebel General Albert Pike, on the arming of citizens on election day, and asking if he has not violated his parole, according to General Grant's letter to General Pillow?

The registration of votes thus far foots up 80,548, with fourteen counties yet to hear from.

Cricket in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The cricket match between the Thames and Union Clubs ended yesterday, the Union Club scoring 177 and the Thames 91.

How a Critic was Bribed.

Olive Logan, writing in the *Galaxy* upon theatrical matters, tells this story of an attempt to bribe a critic:—

"There are those who understand the delicate art of administering the critic-douceur. One such, on coming to New York for the first time, hearing that to mollify Muggins was indispensable to her success, sat down, after much deliberation, and mailed him a black letter, or blackmailed him a white letter, enclosing a fifty dollar bill and a transparent cloak for bribery in the shape of a request that he would send her one stanza of a song of his own brilliant composition (he having never written a line of verse in his life), leaving the subject, air, metre, and sentiment open to his discriminating judgment. The fifty-dollar bill was never heard of more, but the four lines of tender thought which followed were sent to her address:—

"Air—'*I know a bank*' (note).
"Come, love, come, where the roses blow,
And the angels tune their radiant hair,
Where the zephyrs sigh to the far-off zones,
And the sleeping seas swell on the air.
"How's that?"

—Boston at present contains 18,281 dwelling-house and hotels. Of these houses, 1720 are valued at less than $1000, nine at more than $375,000. Two hotels are appraised at $116,000 each; five, each at $120,000, $125,000, $150,000, and $175,000; two at $225,000; one at $281,000; and one at $325,000.

—Since 1857 the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Republican* has had nine editors. Of these five were shot or stabbed to death, one drowned himself, one was severely wounded, one died of yellow fever, and one was sent to prison for libel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 25, 1867.

DRY GOODS.—The N. Y. *Independent* says:—"Extreme dullness has been the rule of the week in the dry goods business. Commission houses have done but little, the auctioneers and jobbers not much. But, so far as the tone of the market goes, and the general feeling of confidence in a speedy revival of an active trade, there has been a decided improvement over last week. There is certainly nothing like a despondent feeling, nor any apprehension of a lack of trade when the time shall arrive for the regular opening of the fall business. The remainder of July may continue dull, but a gradual change will be experienced early in August.

"Considerable orders have been received from the West for summer goods, from which it may be inferred that the light purchase of the spring had been pretty well exhausted. Country purchasers will be sure of finding here abundant stocks of domestic as well as of foreign goods when they do come; and the large accumulations will prevent any large advance of prices.

"Hardly any change in prices of domestics is to be noticed. Unbleached shirtings and sheetings have been inactive, and remain the same as last week. For bleached goods there has been less demand, but prices are firm.

"Stripes and ticks are little inquired for, and only the better qualities maintain quoted prices. Denims and cottonades are not in demand, and only the best grades bring the top prices.

"There is still an indisposition on the part of manufacturers to throw their fall styles of prints on the market. There is a good demand for seasonable styles, and the market is well supplied. Delaines are not in great request; purchasers are holding off for the fall styles.

"The demand from the clothing manufacturers for silesias continues good, and the same may be said of Italian cloths and woollens, particularly for cassimeres and satinets.

"In foreign goods the market has been very dull, occasioned in a great degree by the actual and reported failures of some large importing houses last week. But prices are firmly maintained notwithstanding, and importations have been resumed, though they fall greatly below the imports for the corresponding period of 1866. The stock of German cloths on hand is very large, but prices are firmly maintained notwithstanding, and there is not likely to be any falling off as the season advances. The following are the sales of the leading dry goods auctioneers for the six months ending June 30, 1867, as reported to the assessor of the internal revenue:—

Messrs. Haggerty & Co.	$4,892,960
" Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.	3,603,399
" Townsend, Montant & Co.	3,226,450
" Wilmerdings & Mount	2,505,351
" William Topping & Co.	1,410,485
" Kobbe, Corlies & Co.	1,918,329
" Rudderow, Jones & Co.	244,714
" Thorne & De Camp	129,757
" Hadden & Co. (carpets)	276,302
Total	$18,207,756

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand; August 7·30s sold at 108, no change. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; 107¾ for June 7·30, 109¼ for for '64 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾@100, and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½, no change; Reading at 54⅛@54¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening; Lehigh Valley at 59, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, an advance of ¼. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30½ for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 72½ was bid for Second and Third, 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 28½ for Spruce and Pine, 45 for Chesnut and Walnut, 13½ for Hestonville, 30½ for Green and Coates, 24 for Girard College, and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investments at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National, 108½ for Seventh National, 230 for North America, 57 for Commercial, 105 for Northern Liberties, 31½ for Mechanics, 57½ for Girard, 95 for Western, 31½ for Manufacturers', and 70 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 30½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 44½ for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139¼; 11 A. M., 139⅜; 12 M., 139¼; 1 P. M., 139½.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues very easy, and at 5 per cent. all borrowers on call in good credit are fully supplied, with large transactions at 3@4 per cent. on Governments. Foreign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109¼@109⅝ for commercial; 109⅞@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, at 60 days, 5·17½@5·12½; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·10; Antwerp, 5·27½@5·12½; Swiss, 5·17½@5·12½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 40⅞@41¼; Frankfort, 40⅞@41¼; Bremen, 78¾@79; Prussian thalers, 71½@72¼.

"In freights, the engagements to Liverpool are:—7500 bush. Corn, at 3½d.; 200 tcs. Lard at 15s., and per steamer, 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. To London, 7500 bush. Corn at 5d. To Glasgow, the same, and per steamer, 7500 bush. Corn at 7½d. To Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 20s., and per steamer, 400 hhds. do. at 30s., and 400 bales Cotton on private terms. To Antwerp, per steamer, 100 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"The dullness of mercantile business throughout the country is for the time being favorable to speculation in Wall street, although we see it reflected in the earnings of the railways, because it is conducive to the stagnation of capital at this centre. The speculators, however, look forward to largely increased earnings, in consequence of an abundant harvest, and the impulse which the latter will impart to trade. They also feel confident in the preservation of our monetary equanimity, owing to the enforced suspension of currency contraction for an indefinite period to come. Moreover, with the revival of trade and the harvesting of the crops, they look forward to a demand for stocks from the public at high prices, when, if not sooner, they hope to sell out at a good round profit, and their motto will be, 'After us the deluge.'

"There is no change to note in the condition of monetary affairs. Loans are made freely to stock houses at five per cent., and on Government securities in large amounts at four. The exceptional transactions at six per cent. continue to be for small amounts only or on time. There is no perceptible increase of business in the discount line. The supply of prime commercial paper offering is very limited, and this passes at 6@7 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 7-30s. Au	108	100 sh Read....s5wn.	54⅛
$300 City 6s, New	99⅝	100 do.	54⅛
$800 do. New. ls.	99⅝	100 do....s10.	54⅛
16 sh Penna R....ls.	53⅛	400 do...ls.b60.	54⅛
50 do.	53⅛	200 do....s5.	54 3-16
10 do.	53⅛	100 do.	54 3-16
30 sh Leh V R	59	100 do....s30.	54⅛
50 do.scrip	35	200 do....b60.	54¼
100 sh Phil & E....b60.	28¼	100 do....s10.	54⅛
100 sh Reading	54⅛	100 do....s5wn.	54⅛
100 do....b10.	54⅛		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108¼; do. June, 107⅞@107⅞; do., July, 107⅞@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118⅞@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118¼; do., December, 1864, 117@117½; do., May, 1865, 116½@116⅞; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 139¼@139½. Silver, 132½@134.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 111⅛@111⅜; new do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108¼; do., June, 107⅞@108; do., July, 107⅞@108; Gold, 139¼@139½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139@139½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@108¼; do., 2d series, 107⅞@107⅞; 3d series, 107⅞@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 25.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, but prices remain without essential change. The most necessitous wants of the home consumers constitute the demand; sales of superfine at $8@8·25; extras at $8·75@9·25; new Wheat do. at $11; 200 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10·50@11·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12·50; new Wheat do. at $13·50; and fancy brands at $13@15·50, according to quality. The stock of Rye Flour is nearly exhausted; small sales at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts of Wheat are moderate, and the demand fair, at a decline; sales of 2500 bushels new red at $2·30. Rye ranges from $1·60 to $1·65 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and higher; sales of yellow at $1·16@1·17; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·13. Oats are in small supply, and held at an advance; sales of Pennsylvania at 95c.; a small lot of new sold at 70c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Common is offered in bond at 25@30c. ℔ gallon.

Feline and Unfeeling.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells the following romantic cat story. Since "Puss in Boots" we have had nothing to equal it:—

"A man named Amey was charged at Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday with assaulting his wife. The only point of interest in the case was the way in which the woman was saved from further ill-treatment. Her husband knocked her down, jumped on her, and then throwing himself on her, seized her by the throat, and attempted to strangle her, but while she lay on the ground screaming, a favorite cat named Topsy suddenly sprang on her husband and fastened her claws in his eyes and her teeth in his face. Her husband could not tear the cat away, and he was obliged to implore her to take it from him to save his life. The husband got a month's hard labor. The report does not say whether 'the worthy magistrate' ordered Topsy to have a treat at the expense of the poor-box."

—The number of aerolites, or meteoric stones, which has been gathered is larger than most people suppose. The Geological Museum of Calcutta has recently published a catalogue of the aerolites in its collection, which embraces one hundred and thirty-seven aerolites and ninety pieces of meteoric iron. There are at present two collections of aerolites in Paris, one at the Museum and one at the School of Mines, and it has been proposed to consolidate and make a catalogue of them.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....JULY 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....92 | 2 P. M.....95

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Advance, Crosby, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Vola, Lovett, Bristol, E., via Wilmington, N. C., Workman & Co.
Brig Storm Bird, Schilly, Turks Island, Workman & Co.
Brig Delmont Locke, Cochran, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, Boston, J. G. & S. Repplier.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. F. Meany, Clark, Pawtucket, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr A. Van Cleaf, Heath, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr Ney, Chase, Wickford, do.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Laird, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, East Cambridge, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, Edgartown, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Kossuth, Lord, Saco, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, Boston, J. Griscom.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Captain.
Schr A. Willis, Young, Chincoteague, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 78 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barque Loch Lomond, Clifford, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Barque L. Houghton, Norton, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Br. brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, 12 days from Matanzas, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.
Brig Delmont Locke, Cochran, from Bridgeport.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Belfast, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, 7 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr Bird, Duffel, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Sallie Veasey, Foster, 1 day from New Castle, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Norwich.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, from Norwich.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, from New London.
Schr A. Van Cleaf, Heath, from Norwalk.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.
Schr Ney, Chase, from Fall River.
Schr A. Field, Pettit, from Fall River.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Fennell, from Long Island.
Schr Koret, Brown, from Portsmouth.
Schr Lugano, Johnson, from New York.
Schr Alpha, Munson, from New York.
Schr Kossuth, Lord, from Boston.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, from Providence.
Schr W. Gillum, Scovill, from Middletown.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship New England, Hedge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 10th inst.
Ship Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, cleared at Londonderry 10th inst.
Barque Mary, McCullock, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 12th inst.
Barque Powhatan, Palmer, hence, at Matanzas 16th instant.
Barque S. Shepherd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 11th inst.
Barque Aug. Teltze, Leichfeldt, hence, at Havre 9th instant.
Barque "Smith," Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 8th inst.
Schr Archer and Reeves, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 13th inst.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, hence, at Cienfuegos 13th inst.
Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, hence, at Trinidad 10th inst.
Schr C. Fish, Strong, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, and H. Curtis, Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 22d inst.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, hence, at Dighton 22d inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.
Schrs H. Croskey, Potter; J. Porter, Barrett; Westmoreland, Rice; and Glenwood, Mills, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, Dixon, from London.
Steamship Persia, Lott, from Liverpool.
Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana.
Barque Edith Rose, Alexander, from Roberts Town.
Brig Hallienne, Murison, from Cape Town.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Industrial Prospect.

From the Tribune.

We say *industrial* where most would write *commercial*, because we hold commerce but subordinate and auxiliary to industry. We solicit the grave attention of our readers to the future that opens before them, whether they be producers or exchangers of wealth.

During the last fortnight, about five millions of dollars in specie were exported—at least double the product of our mines and washings during that time. No special demand compelled this efflux, and it seems probable that, should our currency and our tariff remain substantially as now, we shall continue to export specie nearly or quite as fast as we produce it for the next generation. In other words:—We shall rapidly exhaust the mineral treasures of our soil to fill the coffers of Europe and Asia, without reserving any considerable portion of the product for ourselves.

Now we have no superstitious, idolatrous regard for gold and silver. We value them only as a kind of wealth which endures. We grow each year several hundred of millions' worth of grass, grain, fruits, vegetables; but the next year sees the last of them, and it is thenceforth as though they had never been. But one hundred millions of gold produced and not exported is mainly so much added to our abiding wealth—to the wealth of our children and *their* children. Hence, we cannot agree with those who delight to see poor men lavish and rich men ostentatious and prodigal. Hence, we deprecate the exchange of our hard-won specie for laces, gewgaws, and frippery that "perish in the using." For our children's children's sake we wish the duties on imported metals, wares, fabrics, and all luxuries were doubled; in part, because we would largely and rapidly expand and diversify our home industry, but in part also because we would diminish our imports and save the gold and the bonds which are continually leaving us, to swell the wealth of Europe while impoverishing and embarrassing our posterity.

Our crops, on the whole, promise well, though the season has thus far been exceptionally rainy, and great losses have been experienced from inundations. We shall have more than average yields of grass and grain, and (we judge) a fair crop of cotton. But last year's cotton brought prices far below the general expectation of planters; while nearly everything we send abroad now rules lower than it did a year ago. We shall probably receive less by twenty per cent. for our exported produce of 1867 than for that of 1866.

Is it not plain, therefore, that we ought systematically to take in sail—to live more frugally, pay debts, instead of incurring them, import less, spend less? Ought we not to-day to be recalling and redeeming from Europe the bonds which, in the agony of our great struggle, we sent thither for sale instead of the produce that we could not spare? How long can we go on exporting at once gold and bonds—the wealth of the present and the wealth that our children must produce? Our debt to Europe does not call on us for a fraction less than sixty millions of dollars per annum as interest alone. That is to say, if we are never to pay Europe our present debt, we must send her sixty millions per annum more than the cost of our imports in order to pay the interest on what we owe her. While our national existence was at stake, we could think only of preserving it; but now that we have peace, should we not resolve on and combine to secure a prompt arrest of the policy which is stripping us of specie and sinking us deeper and deeper in debt?

Two months after the overthrow of the Rebellion, the premium on gold—measuring the depreciation of our paper currency—ranged from 25 to 30 per cent. Our bank credits were far less expanded, our aggregate of personal indebtedness was much less than now, and we might have resumed specie payments with scarcely an effort and no serious convulsion. To-day, the premium on gold hovers about 40, and tends palpably upward. Our last bank returns show an increase of loans and a decrease of specie. The Stock Market proves that the knowing ones look for still further inflation and debasement of the currency. It is whispered in speculative circles that the Secretary of the Treasury is at length "all right"—that he will cancel and burn no more greenbacks, and will redeem no interest-bearing debt, save under legal compulsion—all in the interest of the National banks, which, it is represented, cannot abide any further contraction, but prefer to increase their loans and issues. We do not know what may be the fact; we *do* know that the whole kite-flying crew are in clover, and act as though they felt sure that the Secretary had been "seen." And it is certain that we hear from him no new utterances having the sterling ring of the Fort Wayne speech of two years ago.

One voice can be heard but a little way at best. The influence that would postpone resumption indefinitely while working steadily and rapidly the bellows of inflation, would seem for the time uppermost in Congress, in the Treasury, in back parlors, and in business circles. We can but protest and wait. Yet when we are told that the Bank of England did not return to specie payment till six or seven years after the close of the great Napoleonic wars, we can respond that we see in operation all around us the influences that produced that delay—that those who profit by our irredeemable currency never did and never will voluntarily return to solvency and responsibility. To make your own note and pass it off for money, promising only to redeem it when required in the note of some one else who does not redeem at all, is the Paradise of high-flying bankers and speculators, but we cannot see how it conduces to the well-being of the masses or to general, enduring prosperity. Powerless to reverse, we simply protest, and bide our time.

General Grant as the Executor of the Reconstruction Law.

From the Times.

The authority of which Congress has deprived the President in the matter of reconstruction has been transferred to General Grant. The President may, indeed, remove the district commanders, though for his own sake we trust that he will not be rash enough to make the experiment. Beyond this, he is on the reconstruction question practically powerless. He can neither instruct the commanders as to the application of the law, nor arrest or reverse their action in regard to removals, appointments, or the interpretation they give to particular provisions. Their accountability will henceforth be to General Grant. He is the sole judge of their proceedings—the only functionary to be appealed to, the only arbiter in cases of doubt or conflict. It effect, therefore, he is now the administrator of the law. Whatever "rod of despotism" it creates is in his hand. The "armed heel" which Mr. Johnson deprecates is the "armed heel" of General Grant. His is the task of supervising the execution of the law, and while guarding the guarantees it exacts, averting the abuse of which its vast scope is susceptible.

This transfer of executive authority, clash as it may with received notions of the Presidential office, will inspire a confidence which has unfortunately not existed under Mr. Johnson's administration of the law. In this respect he has no doubt suffered somewhat unjustly. His error has not consisted in neglect of duty as an administrator, but in his failure to appreciate the spirit and purpose of Congress, and in enforcing his interpretation as against its manifest intention. Fairly or unfairly, however, the fact is undeniable that a painful lack of confidence has been felt in the disposition of the President to enforce the will of the represented States. While we believe that he has tried to do his duty as he understands it, there is no escape from the conclusion that his views on the subject have been more in harmony with the enemies of the law than with its friends.

By vesting supreme authority in General Grant, Congress has removed the source of many fears. Congress will no longer be in doubt as to the fidelity with which the law will be applied. Satisfied with the guarantees it provides, the Northern people will feel assured that these guarantees will be faithfully exacted. For though opposing parties contend for the possession of General Grant as a politician—a character he wisely eschews—the country has unlimited faith in his devotion to the principles which have been consecrated by the war. The official correspondence between the Government and the Military Commanders, published a few days ago, has afforded remarkable evidence of the thoroughness with which he apprehends, and the sagacity with which he applies, the spirit and purposes of the law-making powers. Without obtruding himself in the newspapers, it is now apparent that he has quietly and sedulously endeavored to sustain the law in its integrity, free from the theorizing and the fanciful distinctions of the Attorney-General. His correspondence has been with the district commanders direct, and in every instance his action was in their favor. Sheridan's removal of Governor Wells, and Pope's course touching paroled Rebel officers, received his heartiest approval. On both occasions his support was rendered under circumstances which imparted to it signal value. The same unfaltering adherence to the dictates of the loyal sentiment of the nation as opposed to the mischievous opinion of the Attorney-General, dictated his despatch to General Ord. "The duty of the Board of Registration," as Grant understands it, is "to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register." The publication of these despatches was not necessary to the vindication of General Grant's position. On that subject Democratic newspapers have not succeeded in hoodwinking the people. But occurring at this period, it has served to clear him from all suspicion of affiliation with the President, and to demonstrate his calm but unfaltering attachment to the views which Congress has embodied in its legislation.

On the other hand, the South cannot justly see in General Grant's execution of the law a fresh cause of uneasiness. Inflexible in his loyalty, he is also generous in his treatment of the Southern people. The terms of surrender he dictated to General Lee afford the best illustration of his magnanimity. He will not shrink from doing all that may be necessary for the completion of reconstruction, but he will allow nothing to be done in wantonness—nothing for the gratification of partisan malignity. He will carry out the law firmly, but with a desire as speedily as possible to attain the end it is intended to reach. In connection with this estimate of his course, it is interesting to note the epitome of his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, furnished by the careful correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*:—

"He said in effect, as is understood, that he had not thought it his province to meddle in politics; that he had never been asked by the President for his advice or opinions on political matters; that in all he had said about the necessity for early restoration of the Union he had spoken as a military man and as a citizen, and not as a politician; that in his view military rule ought to cease as soon as possible consistent with justice and safety; that the Southern people themselves should be anxious for the restoration of the civil authority; that he had always understood the President's work in the South as of a temporary character, and at most as but an aid to Congress in setting up the civil Governments; that he has not sympathized with the President in his conflict with Congress; that he thought the fixing of terms of reconstruction was a matter belonging to Congress; that in his judgment the South made a grave mistake in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered; that he stood firmly by the Congressional plan, and that he was anxious now, as he had been ever since the end of the war, for the early restoration of the Rebel States to the privilege of representation in Congress."

These are the opinions of a statesman quite as much as of a soldier. As a soldier he has not deemed it "his province to meddle with politics," but his knowledge of the situation—of the circumstances of the South and the fixed determination of the North—enabled him to detect the blunder of Mr. Johnson's policy, and the "grave mistake" of the South "in not long ago heartily accepting the terms offered." Military ambition does not sway his judgment. "In his view military rule ought to cease as soon as possible, consistent with justice and safety."

If the North, then, may repose unbounded confidence in the firmness and loyalty of General Grant, it is equally evident that the South may accept his possession of additional authority as a pledge against unnecessary harshness, and a causeless prolongation of military rule. A man who upholds the legitimacy of the work of Congress, and looks upon military government as a temporary expedient, to be terminated without needless delay, may be safely trusted with the great responsibilities vested in him by the Reconstruction law.

The Reign of Terror in Mexico.

From the Tribune.

Hard task as the Mexican Republicans found it to resist the French and overthrow the Empire, we fear there is one harder before them. The expulsion of the invaders gains little for Mexico, unless the nation makes worthy use of its victory; and it was easier, perhaps, for Juarez to maintain unequal war for years, to fight battles without armies, than it will be to organize order and reëstablish upon true principles the Republic. Mexico is unaware, probably, how far behind the civilization of other countries she has drifted. The world has sped on, and Mexico, for twenty years, has been motionless. Foreign aggression aroused the patriotism of the people, and that was a gain; but it has also excited ferocity and revenge that are loss. Hitherto in the history of Mexico the sequel of every victory has been the birth of a new struggle; war has arisen out of war. If we may trust the recent news, the victors are now without the least desire to establish a true peace; enough blood has not been shed to make Mexico free; her new Government, like the Palaces of the Fijis, must be built upon the bones of human victims, or the foundations will be insecure. Mexico scorns the sympathy so freely given by the American people; she resents as an insult our plea for mercy to her conquered foes; but this should not lessen our profound regret that the triumph of republicanism should also be the triumph of barbarism, and that the first act of the Liberals should be the proclamation of a Reign of Terror throughout the unhappy land.

A reign of terror it has been since the Empire fell. What were the executions of Maximilian, of Mejia, of Miramon, but terrorism? They were justified upon the ground that it was necessary to teach European usurpers a stern lesson. France was to be frightened, Austria humbled. That justice demanded these executions was an after-thought, and whether the cruelties of Maximilian be true or false, it was not for them that he was shot. He was killed in the rage of a semi-barbaric people. Mexico said to Napoleon, "You sent us an Emperor; we return what remains of the Empire," and threw the corpse of Maximilian at the foot of the throne. This was an act of absolute terrorism. So it was with the executions of Miramon and Mejia, intended not as pure acts of justice, but as threats to other ambitious Mexicans who might dare to become the rivals of the victors. Precisely such terrorism was employed by Louis Napoleon when, in the *coup d'état*, his troops poured volleys of death into crowds of innocent citizens in the streets of Paris. It was his policy to strike such a blow as would appal France, and he succeeded. But it is not certain that Mexico will succeed, for though a despotism may be based on a policy of murder and fear, a republic must rest upon principles of magnanimity and justice; and if success should be thus obtained, it will be like that of Napoleon—but for a time. The Liberals intend to crush the Church power, as the ally of the foreigner and the traitor to the nation, and here again is the Reign of Terror. To destroy the political influence of the priests, they desecrate the churches; because it is necessary to make the State free, they destroy the convents and assault the nuns. Everywhere the strong, rough hand; undiscriminating revenge; the frantic rule of terror, instead of the calm, inexorable sway of justice. But we may rest assured that those who would succeed by making others fear, tremble themselves, and the moral is one which Mexico might profitably study.

Mexico has shot Maximilian, and chills forever the ambition of European Archdukes and Emperors; she may shoot Santa Anna as she did Miramon, and silence for a time domestic faction; she may massacre her nuns and priests, and so break the political power of the Church. The Reign of Terror may extend thus far; but we submit that it cannot reach the United States. It may be true that Escobedo has raised the cry of "Death to all strangers," and predicted that the time will come when Americans will be begging for their own heads, instead of for the lives of Austrians, but we do not shudder at the announcement. We know that the civilized and Christian sentiment of the United States is resented by the Mexicans, and that all the moral and diplomatic aid we gave the Republic is considered worthless compared with our horrible effrontery in asking for the life of Maximilian. This unexpected return from a people to whom our warmest sympathies were given, does not lessen but increases our wishes for the success of the republic, yet it adds to our doubt of its success. We do not believe that one threat of Escobedo will be carried out; for were such a policy adopted, there is danger that those who first began it would longest feel it; but its mere suggestion shows what dangers Mexico must meet. The republic has begun badly; it has already lost the respect of Christian nations, and threatens to challenge their enmity. Liberalism is no sooner triumphant than it assumes the form of tyranny; the republic becomes a despotism; the victory of the nation is the defeat of its civilization; peace, after a long struggle, is won, and, behold, it is established as revengeful and barbaric war. For the republic thus begun the future is dark; and unless wiser counsels than those of Escobedo are to govern, there is grave reason to fear that Mexico will forfeit every advantage she has gained, and will renew those fratricidal wars, those disgraceful rivalries, which in the past made her nationality a mockery.

General Grant for the Presidency—The Radicals Taking the Alarm.

From the Herald.

Public opinion and the independent press in this country have become stronger than the politicians and their party organs. In the good old times of General Jackson two or three leading Democratic journals and two or three little coteries of Democratic managers, including the Albany Regency, divided the spoils and dictated the order of the Presidential succession. But things have altered bravely since then. An independent newspaper press, cultivating an independent public opinion, has established a balance of power which all parties and politicians are bound to respect. Hence we are not surprised to learn from Washington that "the next Presidency is a confidential topic of conversation among the Republicans of both houses," and that "they are coming to see the necessity of uniting upon General Grant;" that Chief Justice Chase and "Old Ben Wade," President of the Senate, both of Ohio, and both aspirants for the succession, neutralize each other; that, while Chase has the capacity for the Presidential office, "his financial schemes have rendered him unpopular;" and that "it is very nearly a settled conviction among the Republican members of Congress that Grant is the man."

We dare say that a new impulse has been given in this direction from the recent developments of General Grant's opinions on the Reconstruction laws of Congress, which remove all doubts as to his position on this subject. He stands squarely by the side of Congress and the five commanders over the ten excluded Rebel States. It would be a remarkable thing, indeed, if, with his quick military eye, his sagacity and his strong common sense, he had failed to discover that the position of President Johnson is useless and untenable for offensive or defensive operations. The Copperhead managers, therefore, who have been planning a flank movement against the radicals, in arranging for the nomination of General Grant as an independent opposition candidate, after the fashion of old Zack Taylor, must now cast about for some other standard-bearer, or consent to fall into line, so that Grant, in 1868, like Monroe in 1820, may be elected without opposition, and so that then we may have a fair field and a clean set of new books for a new organization of parties, as in 1824.

That Grant, with the opposition of Chase neutralized, will command the united voice of the Republican party is, we think, as clear as that all the opposition in the ranks against the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln gave way with the discovery that Chase could do nothing against him in State or national convention. With Grant, then, as the Republican candidate, embracing the Chase division of the party, the little opposition movement of General Ben Butler and Wendell Phillips will disappear like that of General Fremont and John Cochrane in the campaign of 1864. The forlorn Northern Democracy, in this view of the coming campaign, could not, perhaps, do better than to fuse with the Republicans on Grant, so as to wipe out all existing party lines, together with the odious Copperhead record of the war, in order that fairly and squarely we may have a new division of parties for 1872 upon the new order of things which will have ripened by that time under negro suffrage and the reconstruction and restoration of the ten outside Rebel States.

Meantime, the warnings thrown out from the President's hand-organ at Washington as to what he intends to do, in the absence of Congress, with the five Military Commanders of the South, and with the present unmanageable Secretary of War, can only operate to hold the Republican party of the North intact with Congress, and to draw the radicals of both Houses in closer communion with the conservatives and General Grant, while Grant is drawn into closer relations with them all. If President Johnson wishes to decide the issue of the coming Presidential election and his own removal before the next meeting of Congress, he has only to employ his attorney to make up a case against Sheridan, Pope, Sickles, Schofield, or Ord, to secure these objects; but if Mr. Johnson desires to get on quietly and without further trouble to the end of his term, all that he has to do is to tamper and tinker no more with these military commanders and the laws, but simply to "take care," *bona fide*, "that the laws be faithfully executed."

Thurlow Weed, Farmer Abell, and other speculating politicians on their beam ends, "snuffing the battle afar off," went down to Long Branch the other evening close upon the heels of General Grant. We suspect that Weed is aiming to get the inside track against Greeley under the wing of our invincible soldier, unless the "king of the lobby" carries with him a treaty of peace with Greeley by authority of Mr. Seward, and all in the name and the cause of Grant. In any event, as General Grant may be proclaimed the coming man, on the basis of the Reconstruction bills of Congress, the Administration and the managing politicians of all parties and factions would do well to shape their plans accordingly. No opposing schemes or combinations can shake the overwhelming popularity of General Grant.

"Universal Amnesty."

From the World.

Mr. Greeley has no advice of the reported nomination except through the journals, as he certainly had no intimation or suspicion that his name would be sent to the Senate for any post whatever. He could not accept this place had the alleged nomination been unanimously confirmed, intending not to leave his country at least until every State disorganized by revolt shall have been restored to her normal position in the Union—if possible, on the basis of universal amnesty coupled with impartial suffrage. On the eve of a new Presidential canvass, in so momentous an exigency, he would regard any employment that required of him a sojourn of months abroad as at least but honorable banishment. And, while he will not decline nominations that have not been tendered him, he purposes never again to be a candidate for office.—*Tribune.*

We regard it as fortunate for the character of the American press that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Raymond have abjured aspirations for office, and decided to give their time to their respective journals. We shall doubtless differ from them often; but all journalists have a common interest in the respectability of their profession, which depends upon the respectability of those who exercise it.

As we believe the sincerity, we cannot doubt the persistence of Mr. Greeley in the cause of universal amnesty; his advocacy of which, in the face of formidable and scornful opposition in his own party, does credit to his head, his heart, and his moral courage. His readiness to incur obloquy for this principle attests not only his sincerity, but his sense of its importance—an estimate in which it is needless to say that we concur, although we are far enough from elevating negro suffrage to the same rank.

But negro suffrage being probably, in the Southern States, inevitable, we consent to couple the two measures—not, however, like Mr. Greeley, as joint ingredients of a healing medicine, but as poison and antidote. Without universal amnesty negro suffrage will breed infinite mischief, lead to a war of races, and cause the extermination of one or the other, unless the Federal Government, at great expense, maintains armies in the South to preserve the peace. Universal amnesty rises, therefore, in the present conjuncture, to a question of the first magnitude. It seems to us that no patriot who duly estimates its importance can excuse himself for not making it the basis of strenuous appeals to public opinion, to be kept up until they are completely successful. We trust the *Tribune* will advocate the emancipation of the Southern whites with the same zeal, vigilance, and efficiency with which it has so doggedly advocated the emancipation of the Southern blacks. Universal amnesty is not a mere question of magnanimity or philanthropy—though in that view it is worth considering—but it is made, by irreversible circumstances, a question of the gravest public policy. It concerns not merely the disfranchised individuals, but the general welfare of the whole country. It is inevitable, if existing disabilities are continued, that the politics of the South will fall under the control of the negroes. Even before the late session of Congress, quite a proportion of the whites entitled to register declined the privilege. The returns almost everywhere showed a preponderance of blacks. Since the passage of the new bill, the Southern people are more discouraged and listless than before, and are likely to surrender the whole business of reorganization into the hands of the negroes and the radicals. The consequence will be, the organization of negro governments.

As the Constitutional Conventions will mainly represent negro constituencies, they will of course make the negroes equally eligible to every office, as well as equal participants in the elective franchise. We shall then see negro Governors, negro Judges, negro Legislatures, negro Senators and Representatives to Congress, and negro holders of the countless inferior offices necessary for carrying on the government of a State. Every white man who has a vote to offer at the polls, or a debt to collect, or a deed to record, or a complaint to make to a Justice of the peace, or a tax to pay, or a lawsuit to conduct, will be brought into contact with official incapacity shielding itself under negro insolence. But the whites, outnumbering the negroes, and heartily despising their insolence, will not submit to it for a day after the military pressure is removed.

The consequence will be a bloody conflict of the two races all over the South, or else a recall of the Federal troops for the preservation of order. But military repression will only cause the hatred to smoulder like a closed furnace, ready to blaze out whenever the pressure is withdrawn. It is easy to see, therefore, that insolent and detested negro governments, supported by Federal bayonets, will be the chronic condition of the South, unless the negroes are disfranchised or their influence overbalanced by giving free play to the political activity of the whites.

Mr. Greeley probably sees that if black suffrage disjoined from white amnesty ripens to its natural consequences, it will cause a powerful reaction against the Republican party. The ignorance and incapacity of negroes in office will produce such a universal harvest of blunders and injustice as to disgust the country and deepen the natural contempt and antipathy for the negro race. In the course of a year or two, every newspaper would teem every day with accounts of blundering misrule and official insolence, which would make the introduction of negroes into politics the scorn and scandal of the age. Such a state of things would prove, ultimately, as disastrous to the negro race as it would, meanwhile, be detrimental to the peace of the country. Apart from all considerations of justice, humanity, and patriotism, a mere Republican politician, if he were a sound and far-seeing one, would advocate universal amnesty and the free participation of the Southern whites in public affairs, as the only means of preventing a powerful reaction against the Republican party. And every true friend of the negro, who wishes to benefit him, not merely to use him as a transient party tool, should be willing to spare him, in mercy, from the consequences of the blunders he would commit in offices for which he is not fitted.

That universal amnesty will some day come we cannot doubt. For the sake of the country we wish that the Republican party could be persuaded to grant it freely and grant it early, instead of waiting to have it extorted by public indignation and disgust at the consequences of negro office-holding. With the unrestrained political activity of the whites, the South would be governed by its most enlightened and capable, instead of its most ignorant classes; and the emancipation experiment would not be in danger of bringing forth fruits which would cause the "sober second thought" of the people to pronounce it a gigantic blunder.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,

5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred fee nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 627 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 8 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

6 27 1m CONLEY & HOUCK, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.

6 6 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of Instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. I. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 6 5

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

J. affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLES RUMPP,

PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Canes,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N.B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m VANKIRK & CO

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 25f PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

1 11] WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MILL EXTRAORDINARY.

Two New York Politicians Scientifically Bruise Themselves for $1000, near Red Bank—An Honorable Delegation Witness the Fight.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2½ o'clock, a host of the "fancy," embracing a specimen of almost every disreputable character coming under that familiar term, made their way to a secluded arena near Red Bank to witness a "mill" in its veriest sense, between two New York roughs and common bruisers, viz.:—Captain Isaiah Rynders, alias Prevost, and Thomas M. Evans, alias Foley. The fight, according to the original intention, was to have been waged near New York, but because of the interference of the police, or for some other reason, the fray was adjourned to the neighborhood of this city. The object in view by this delightful mashing process was twofold—the laurels of a victor and the possession of a purse of $1000.

The New York parties arrived in the train due here at 1 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the place designated for the fight. There were about five hundred persons from New York—bruisers, pickpockets, thieves, etc.—and about the same number from this city.

The place selected was fitted for better scenes—a dell in the midst of a grove of pines. A twenty-four feet square ring was staked out, and all the prize-ring paraphernalia brought into requisition. The combatants came into the ring about half-past 3 o'clock, arm-in-arm.

John Prevost, or Captain Rynder, Gladiator No. 1, is forty-six years of age, five feet eight inches in height, weighs 149 pounds, and is a well-known New York politician. His colors were blue.

Dennis Foley, Gladiator No. 2, is twenty-nine years of age, five feet nine and a quarter inches high, and weighs 154 pounds. His colors were red and white.

Some trouble was had in settling upon a referee; but this difficulty was finally obviated by the unanimous appointment of John Tierman, a person of politico coppero sentiments, hailing from famed Gotham. About half-after 3 o'clock the mill commenced, and was continued in the following order:—

First Round—The pugilists had scarcely toed the mark before they "went to work." A cork-screw shot from Foley with his left was neatly parried by Prevost, who lodged a stunning right hander on Foley's ear, and sent him to grass. (By the way, the bets at first were even, but as the first knock-down blow was awarded to Prevost, the betting changed eight to seven.)

Second Round—Foley came forward rather cured of his surety, and Prevost also seemed to have his eyes opened. A neat contest of skill resulted, till at last Foley struck Prevost's horn, and a bountiful flow of blood resulted. Both closed and fell, Foley giving Prevost the crook.

Third Round—A pelt that sent Prevost's teeth rattling down his throat opened this round, but a sockdologer from Prevost, sent Foley again to grass.

Fourth Round—Foley came up puffing considerably from the body blow he had received in the previous round, but he evidently meant work, as he sent out a right hander which missed, and received a compliment on the right eye, which immediately raised a "mouse," and enclosed the eye in a circle of blue. This whole round was off-fighting, one retreating when the other advanced. It concluded by Foley going almost heels over head over the ropes, under the influence of an upper cut from Prevost.

Fifth Round—Foley, nothing disconcerted, was prompt to time. Heavy countering, in which the blood spouted copiously on both sides, resulted in Prevost going to grass.

Sixth Round—Foley seemed elated, and smiled as well as he could with the gashes and swellings in his face, and went to work as quick as he faced his opponent. He delivered a terrific blow on Prevost's right eye, in which he badly injured his right hand. His blow laid open the flesh above Prevost's right eye, and it was only after the most extraordinary exertions of his seconds that Prevost was brought to time.

Seventh Round—He was scarcely able to stand in this round, and Foley appeared quite as groggy, his left eye closed, and his face a mass of lumps. A counter, a cross-buttock, and a fall ended the round.

Eighth Round—Prevost came up apparently as fresh as ever. Foley rushed in like a madman, and was rewarded by being imprisoned in chancery. He was fearfully beaten about the face, and only escaped final punishment by dropping on his knees. Betting seventy to thirty on Prevost.

Ninth Round—Prevost appeared to feel his oats, and levelled Foley with a half-arm blow.

Tenth Round—Foley sent in a compliment that made Prevost's hair almost stand on end. His nose appeared to be mashed flat under the application, and presently began to swell to the proportions of a pumpkin. He confined his attentions to Foley to the region of the chest, but finally went down by a back fall, Foley on top.

Eleventh Round—Both men appeared distressed, puffing like porpoises. There were blue lumps on Foley's chest, and one of his eyes was closed. There was only a red line athwart the livid lump that marked where his eye ought to be. Prevost's lips were swelled to the proportions of those of a Congo negro, his nose was the size of a summer radish, and his right arm was considerably swelled by the blows he received in skilful parrying. Both sparred for wind, and danced around the ring, ducking and pirouetting like two turkeys on a hot stove plate. Feints for a point were tried two or three times, and were all failures, until Prevost put in a slashing right-hander on Foley's jaw, which that functionary returned with interest on the gigantic proboscis of Prevost. Betting even.

Twelfth Round—Lively fibbing in this round, both men giving and taking. Foley down.

Thirteenth Round—Prevost took Foley off his feet with a terrific upper cut, which seemed to be powerful enough to smash all the lower maxillary.

Fourteenth Round—Foley slow to time; Prevost puffing and blowing. Both men sparred for a minute and then delivered simultaneously. Both down.

Fifteenth Round—The whisky of the bottle-holders now begin to operate powerfully on both men, and they came up as fresh as at the beginning of the fight. Both of them even tried to smile—though such a smile! Both fought wildly, exchanging light tips, and concluded by falling lovingly together to the sod.

Sixteenth Round—This was the fiercest round of the fight, and, as it afterwards appeared, the turning point. It was give and take for at least four minutes amid the cheers and encouraging cries of the roughs assembled around the "square ring." The iron fists thudded into the raw flesh on each other's faces—swish! swish! Following the blows came the close. Cries of Foul!" were directed to the referee at a supposed attempt of Foley to gouge Prevost. But Provost proved the better man, and by a dexterous crook threw Foley. He landed on his head and was conducted to his corner much demoralized.

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Rounds—Prevost had the fight all his own way. Foley merely walked up to be knocked down. All the knock down blows were body blows, and some of the keen ones in the crowd asserted that Foley was saving his strength for the finale.

Twentieth Round—Prevost came up confidently, as did Foley, to the wonder of those who had betted against him. Prevost reached for him, and, in return, received a sockdologer in the neck, which spun him round like a top. Before he could recover, Foley gave him another in the left ear, which sent him heels over head into his corner (the fight was near that), overturning the seconds, reporters, camp stools, and whisky bottles.

Twenty-first Round—"It's all right," muttered Prevost through his compressed lips as he left the knees of his second, and the pelt that Foley received from him in the ribs served to show that he thought so. Foley, nothing loth, touched the compressed lips again, and a ruby stream flowed therefrom. There was some clever in-fighting in this round, in which both were additionally damaged, and at last rolled on the grass together.

Twenty-second Round—Both pugs in this round were of fearful appearance. The seconds had sponged the blood off both their bodies, but in the little time that it took them to walk to the centre of the "square ring," the blood had flowed down their backs and breasts, giving them nothing if not a ghastly appearance. A reminder from Foley on Prevost's left eye bathed him with more crimson. A second stroke from Foley got him into chancery. He was fearfully pounded. He escaped by dropping on his knee.

From this round to the eighty-sixth the hammering was but a rehashing of bruised and lacerated faces. As it was, the whole fight was a question of endurance, for the blows merely swished in the bloody flesh; no more disfiguring could be done. At the eighty-sixth round both were blind, and groped for each other, wasting feeble blows upon the air. At the call for the eighty-seventh Foley was helpless in his corner. The sponge was thrown up, and Prevost declared the winner in one hour and thirty-eight minutes. A large amount of money changed hands, Rynders' friends winning heavily. No officers of the law made their appearance, and at the end of the fight the crowd made its peaceful way back to the city. The men luckily left on the evening train—the most of them. Both pugilists are now doing well.

The Transfer of League Island to the United States Government.—The Mayor yesterday signed the ordinance providing that application shall be made by petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia, on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, as purchaser of certain lands for the purpose of presenting the same to the United States of America for national uses, for the appointment of seven discreet and disinterested resident freeholders of the said city, to estimate and determine the fair value of all and singular the land and parcels of land embraced within the area of the tract to be donated for naval purposes.

The City Councils' by resolution approved the 28th day of June, 1867, entitled "A resolution authorizing negotiations for the purchase of certain land fronting on the League Island Back Channel," authorized the Mayor, with the Joint Special Committee on League Island of said Councils, "to enter into negotiations for the purchase, by private agreement with the owner or owners thereof, of so much of the land situate on the northerly shore of the inland back channel separating League Island from the main land, as may be required by the United States Government for the purposes of a naval station."

The Mayor, in pursuance of authority vested in him, endeavored to enter into negotiations by private agreement with the owners of the various parcels of land referred to, but not being successful, the present plan was adopted.

Business of the City Treasurer.—Mr. Bumm has paid out since the 1st of July the sum of $973,233·59 on account of interest, and about $56,000 on loans maturing on the 1st inst.

The total receipts at the City Treasurer's Office for the week ending July 21, 1867, were $60,196·10. Loans redeemed amounted to $1900. The total of the outstanding warrants of the city for the years 1863, '64, '65, and '66 were $374,663·28; for the current year, $190,669·03.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4·49	Moon Rises	morn.
Sun Sets	7·22	High Water	7·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

William C. Kent, Thomas E. Ashmead, Charles Wheeler, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 10
Arago	Havre	New York	July 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 27
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 27
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 27
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig N. Stevens, Saunders, Bath, Sawyer & Co.
Schr W. J. Parks, Bogart, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Brilliant, Vanname, Petersburg, do.
Schr H. Allen, Tatem, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr W. Wilson, Bacon, Salem, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, New Bedford, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norwich, do.
Sloop Zephyr, Parvin, Salem, do.
St'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Roanoke, Davis, from Porto Cabello, via Curacoa, with coffee to John Dallett & Co.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, 14 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom—vessel to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr M. Kenney, Ogier, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Charles Seeds, Boone, 1 days from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sue, Taggart, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed in the bay one light and two deeply laden brigs, one lumber laden brig, and two lumber laden schrs.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships A. E. Campbell, Wilbur, and Eugenie, Dennis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 10th inst.
Ship T. J. Southard, Bishop, for England, sailed from Antwerp 11th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 22d inst.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston, entered out at Liverpool 10th inst.
Barque Orpheus, Wessels, hence, at Baltimore 23d instant.
Barque Zulma, Hewitt, hence, was discharging at Barbados 3d inst.
Brig Ruth, McLearen, hence, at Bordeaux 8th inst.
Brig Emma Krey, Parrow, hence for Rotterdam, was off Dungeness 9th inst.
Brig Katie, Jane, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig J. W. Spencer, Whiting, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr J. Elliott, Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr W. L. Burroughs, Houston, for Havre, cleared at New Orleans 19th inst.
Schr Commerce, Capron, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.
Schr Sarah Cole, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 22d instant.
Schrs B. Stillman and Mary R. Hickman, hence, at Norwich 22d inst.
Schr John G. McShain, Gibbs, hence, at Alexandria 22d inst.
Schrs American Eagle, Ramsey, and M. Loughery, Loughery, hence, at Washington, D. C., 21st inst.
Schr Palma, Brewster, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer J. H. Stout, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 22d inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Portuguese steamer Acoriano on the 22d ult went to search for the reported submarine eruption near the Island of Terceira, lying in the track from that island to that of Graciosa, and although the sea was favorable for indicating the site of a shoal or reef, nothing could be seen of it, and it is conjectured that the danger has sunk.

Information has been received from the agents for Lloyds at Bombay that the new light (fixed white) was exhibited at Kenery Island on the 1st June.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about twenty fathoms west of a vessel sunk in the British Channel.

The buoy lies in one fathom at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—
Usk Lighthouse N.NW.
Peterstone Church W. by N. ¾ N.
Nash Church N.NE. ¾ E.
English and Welsh Grounds Lightvessel S.SW.
By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, July 10, 1867.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH.
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail........$1·00
Quarts in bottle........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases........$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 Ituths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
from the East and West of the Antipodean Continent.
The very celebrated
RED DRAGON TROUPE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
crossing the great Pacific Ocean and the American Continent, combine with the
MARVELLOUS ARABS
MARVELLOUS ARABS
OF THE
BENI ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE,
who have crossed the Atlantic Ocean and European Continent.
EACH BI-NAVIGATING THE WORLD,
meet in this great Metropolis, where, for the first time within the scope of history, they see each the other nationality. They encounter in a
TOURNAMENT OF HUMAN SKILL.
The very celebrated RED DRAGON TROUPE OF JAPANESE have but just arrived from the Japanese Capital, via San Francisco, where they are unanimously pronounced
SUPERIOR TO ALL WHO HAVE PRECEDED THEM,
performing feats of the most marvellous and incomprehensible character.

"This Troupe comprises twenty-four persons, each of whom has a speciality, and excels in it. And the whole combination is undoubtedly the most talented, by far, of any that have yet appeared in this city."—*San Francisco Times*, June 10.

"Sated as our people are with Japanese performances, that of last evening was keenly relished, and everybody went home loud in its praise. The company is the strongest that has yet appeared."—*San Francisco Bulletin*, June 11.

"It is evident that there is as much difference between them and their predecessors in point of skill as between Leotard or Hanlon and a street tumbler. They have amply indicated their right to be considered the best Troupe that has left Japan, and altogether the most perfect."—*San Francisco Times*, June 11.

The enormous houses which have nightly attended the startling performances of the MARVELLOUS ARABS during the past week at the Olympic Theatre give the evident assurance of their wonderful skill.

The applause continuous, and culminating in outbursts of excited "bravos," reaching degrees of enthusiasm rarely witnessed within the walls of a theatre.

TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
It may safely be assumed that
ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE
in witnessing the startling feats of these children of the Isles of the Sun and of the Desert in
THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.
The Press and the Public of New York and Brooklyn are enthusiastic in announcing,
WITHOUT STINT OR RESERVATION,
that the performance of this utterly unparalleled combination is
FAR, FAR BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT!
The endorsement by presence and enthusiastic applause of
THE CLERGY AND DIGNITARIES
of those cities is of itself an overwhelming evidence of the
Rare Historical and Scientific nature of the performance.

It is, says the Brooklyn "Eagle," impossible to describe these marvels. To be understood they must be seen, and seeing, one must be assured that he is awake and not dreaming, to believe.

Imagine a human being, the King of the Desert, springing into the air like a bird with one wing clipped, and REVOLVING THREE TIMES HORIZONTALLY!

Imagine others skipping in the air, like mammoth grasshoppers, bounding as an India-rubber ball,
GYRATING AND REVOLVING.
setting all conceived ideas of human strength and endurance utterly at naught.
OF ALL HUMAN MARVELS THESE ARE THE GREATEST.

Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, Saturday morning. Price, $1. 7 25 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,
now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 8tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by B. F. PARIS,
7 16 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9¼ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchas.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t] CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

WILLIAMS. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital		$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus		946,713·98
Premiums		1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18		INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t12 31

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 28 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmwl JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus.

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR,
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY,
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [3 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 432 VINE Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

Can Mexicans Give Peace to Mexico?

THE memorandum of the Secretary of State, recently published, and the correspondence between his department and ex-Minister Campbell, explicitly declares the policy of the Administration, so far as the attitude of the United States towards the republic of Mexico is concerned. In his memorandum Mr. Seward declares:—"That nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong, or offense would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even an unfriendly attitude towards the republic of Mexico." While in his correspondence, in equally explicit words, he instructs our Minister:—"The Government desires, in regard to the future of Mexico, not the conquest of Mexico, or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by purchase of land or dominion; but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican Government, or such other form of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they may desire to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own free act, without dictation from any foreign country, and, of course, without dictation from the United States."

From this it will be seen that, so far as we are concerned, Mexico is to be left to take care of herself. Nor is there any danger of any interference from any foreign quarter. The expressions of all the Governments of the Old World are in opposition to touching that fatal country again, and all look to the United States as the power which ought to interfere, if any interference is proper. So that we may infer that, if peace is to reign in Mexico, it must be brought about by her own people. In this connection the query naturally arises, and grows into vital importance, Can Mexicans govern themselves? We do not want to indoctrinate a people, but we are emphatically of the opinion that our sister republic is incapable of self-government. It is always fair to argue from the past to the future, and, looking over the history of Mexico, we see no cause for anticipating anything but a series of bloody revolutions. Within the past twenty-one years there have been seventeen revolutions in that country, revolutions as complete as that of 1688 or of 1793, or even of 1776.

A Government has been erected seemingly endowed with all the elements of perpetuity. It is revered by a great majority of the people, and no sooner is it established than a rival springs up, the people flock to him, and the new power is in the ascendant. Then follows a fearful butchery of the subdued. Life is considered of the most trivial importance. Property is confiscated, and falls into the possession of the victors. The leaders, before poor, now become rich, and while seemingly seated in safety, are again suddenly displaced. Then follows a desire to divide *their* wealth, and capital and power once more change hands. Meanwhile the foreigners who reside in the State are considered by both parties as their natural enemies and lawful prey. The old Saxon idea of an alien obtains in our neighboring country, and every native thinks he has a right to despoil the intruder of all he can secure. Life is always in danger, property is anything but desirable, talent is fearful of displaying itself lest it be made the target for jealousy, and anarchy of the worst kind is the order of the day. Such is the record of the past quarter of a century, and from it have we any right to infer that a permanent Government will be established in the future? Has the nature of the Mexican people changed, or has the republic now any stronger foundations than its dozen predecessors? We think not. Although at the present moment Juarez is the supreme power, it is idle to speculate how long he will so continue. As long as his treasury continues as empty as it is to-day, we think he will be safe from molestation. It is the accumulation of treasure which excites the avarice of the freebooters, and induces them to effect a league and set up a pretender, in order that the riches of the Government may be divided among them. The policy of Juarez in causing an execution of his rivals is, we consider, a mistaken one, and while ridding himself of one enemy, is calculated to make the family of the deceased the deadly haters of his power. We are no prophet, yet we venture to predict that within a twelve-month the republic of Juarez will be a thing of the past. In this emergency it is proper to ask ourselves, What is the duty of the American nation? What does a regard for civilization call upon us to do? We think that the United States are responsible, morally, for the overthrow of the Empire. It is the bounden duty of the United States to guarantee to Mexico a stable and free government.

It may not be proper at the present time to take steps to establish a protectorate in Mexico. We do not think it is proper until the people of that land have shown once more their incapacity to govern themselves. When they have done so, as we have no doubt they soon will, then it is a duty we owe to our fellowmen, to our future, to step in, and by the iron hand of power crush out the evil-doers, protect the innocent and the weak, reestablish trade with the return of security, and give to Mexico what she has never possessed—a Government strong enough and willing enough to suppress all violence, and enforce obedience from both its partisans and its enemies.

The Cheering Prospects of the Autumn Trade.

We do not hazard much when we assert that the prospects for an exceedingly brisk autumn trade are better than they have been since the days of 1860. It seems as though a combination of favorable circumstances is working to once more fill the arteries of the mercantile body, and give renewed life to the drooping spirits of our merchants. We have already briefly referred to the causes which will lead to an enormous increase in the activity of business. We have instanced the fact that the stock on hand is nearly exhausted; that the feeling of insecurity attendant on the condition of the national finances has gradually given way to a reliance on the credit of the nation; and that the dread of a panic similar to that of 1857 has subsided, and we hear not even the groans of the Locofocos, who as a rule see no good thing in the present, but only bemoan the past.

United with these are the splendid prospects of the crops. A few days ago we republished an article from the New York *Nation* on "Nature as an Agrarian." In it was clearly shown how the crops would affect capital and labor; how the fall of breadstuffs would tend to brighten the prospects of every one, except the enormously rich; how the people, as a whole, would be able to indulge in luxuries from which they had been heretofore excluded; how this capability would at once be followed by the indulgence, and thus an impetus be given to trade which would set all the wheels of mercantile operations in full motion. In addition to all these, there is another source of trade which has been closed for six years, and which is now about again to open its floodgates and welcome the stores to be furnished from the North. The South, so long lying lifeless and helpless, is now, under the benign influence of Congressional reconstruction, once more showing signs of financial prosperity. All doubt as to the political future of that section has been set at rest by the determined and wise policy of the National Legislature. The Southern people know just what to expect in the future, and know that if they walk in a certain path it will lead them to renewed prosperity. We are glad to see that there can be little doubt but that the great mass of the Southern people are walking in the right road. The New Orleans *Times*, speaking of the subject, says:—

"It is the expressed opinion of many influential Southerners, whose standing and services command respect, and give them a just claim to advise, that in the present anomalous condition of the South, socially and politically, he is the best citizen, the truest to the interests of the region wherein he dwells, who, discarding all idea of actively taking part in political affairs, devotes his time, energies, and intellect first to the improvement of his own condition, and second to the encouragement and support of measures calculated to revive the prosperity of the South. We fully coincide in that opinion; therefore it gives us great pleasure to have evidences from all parts of the South that the action of the great majority of the people, including nearly all who have important interests at stake, is in accordance with that opinion, and to know that the mass of the people of New Orleans are not behind their brethren in this respect."

Nor is this mere boasting. All reports and letters which have reached us go to show that the people are at last working in earnest; that they have ceased to fight over political ethics, and are now devoting themselves to the acquisition of what is far more important than political status. The result of their energies and their success will be at once apparent. After providing for the necessaries of life, a balance will be on hand to invest in the luxuries. Silks and cotton goods, heretofore viewed with hopeless envy, will now be accessible. All the departments of trade will be brought within their reach. The jobbers must come North for supplies, and being able to buy cheaper, will buy more and sell cheaper. The question arises, Where will they go for their goods? We do not believe what is so confidently asserted by the New York press, that they will all go to the Empire City for their supplies. The political course of New York has not been such as to delight them. The South has been deceived with false sympathy, embroiled by false promises, and well-nigh ruined by the Democratic party. It will not, for the sake of rewarding its deceivers, sacrifice the advantages of purchasing in Philadelphia. The nearer locality of our city, the fact that we now have a regular line of steamers running at rates which make it cheaper to ship from here to the South rather than from New York, and which are much more speedy in their transportation, all give us advantages which will not be lost on the jobbers of the South, who have no money to spare. A combination of these circumstances leads us to confidently and hopefully predict that our fall trade for 1867 will be such as has never before favored the "City of Brotherly Love;" the anticipation of which will buoy up our merchants during the dull hot weeks which intervene before the arrival of the autumn.

OUT WITH THEM!—"The Canadian Catholic organ, the *Minerve*, has not yet furnished the name of the Protestant minister who originated the idea of assassinating President Lincoln, and whose murderous letter the *Minerve* alleges to be in possession of its editor. Not only this horrible letter, but also the answer of the Confederate agents, the *Minerve* holds—so it says. Not only did the Protestant minister write this letter, but he made a private attempt to assassinate Lincoln—so says the *Minerve*. The *Minerve* formally declares that it could give his name, and that he is at present residing in a city in one of the Northern States, "where he occupies an important post, and is respected.' Now, as we have appealed to the *Minerve* to give us the culprit's name, and the *Minerve* refuses to do so, we must either conclude that the Catholic organ is guilty of falsehood, or that its editor is guilty of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln."—*N. Y. Times.*

THE INGRAHAM ESTATE.—On Saturday last we referred in our local columns to the fact that the vast property, known as the "Ingraham Estate," consisting of a large part of the ground on which the city of Leeds, in England, is built, was exciting considerable interest; that among the direct heirs in this city were the families of William J. P. Ingraham, Commodore Selfridge, and the children of L. P. Ashmead; and that a meeting of the heirs resident in America was advertised to be held at the Astor House, New York, on the 24th instant. Referring to this meeting, which was held yesterday, in accordance with the notice, the New York *Post* of last evening says:—"In room No. 14 were assembled over two hundred persons, gathered from all parts of the country, including male and female, old and young, who believe that they are lawful heirs of the great Ingraham estate, at Leeds, England, which is said to belong to persons living in the United States. This property is of immense value, comprising as it does a large part of the ground upon which the thriving city of Leeds is built. The sum named in connection with this property would nearly pay one-half of the debt of the United States—if it could be obtained. The most singular feature in connection with this case is the fact that it is said the present occupants of the property known as the Ingraham estate are not only willing but anxious to pay the lawful heirs for the same, thus securing a clear title to the lands. The meeting to-day was held for the purpose of appointing committees and raising money to begin proceedings for the recovery of the property. The attendance was remarkably large. Women, on the shady side of life, had come as far as from Ohio and Iowa to see 'for themselves' what the prospects were for obtaining a share of the property. Some of the men and women were over eighty years of age, and while they could not reasonably expect to long enjoy their wealth, they appeared to be as much interested in the matter as the greater part of the audience. After the meeting was organized, subscriptions were taken up, and some unimportant business was transacted."

OLD MRS. BLAIR CORRECTED.—The New York *Tribune* of to-day, in a review of Hon. Montgomery Blair's speech to the Virginia "niggers and poor white trash," delivered last Monday, says:—"Montgomery Blair is stumping Virginia in behalf of Democracy, and in a late speech accused the Republicans of being the only party that ever existed in this country that did not at heart profess to act in deference to the Constitution. We beg leave to inform Mr. Blair that the Republican party has done more to preserve the Constitution than all the other parties combined; that had it not been for Republican energy and wisdom he would not now have a Constitution to talk about. Where would the Constitution be if the Democratic party had been entrusted with its care? Probably in some old paper shop. We have noticed that the noise about the violation of the Constitution generally comes from the men who did the most to destroy or the least to preserve it. The Rebels who adjured its authority, and tried to slash it to pieces with the drawn sword, are now eager to use it as the means of getting into power; Mr. Johnson, who once had the effrontery to say, 'Whenever you hear a man prating about the Constitution, spot him—he is a traitor,' now talks more of it and does less for it than any public man in America; Mr. Blair's new friends, the Democrats, throughout the war gave all their sympathies to the sworn foes of the Constitution. The Republican party not only preserved the sacred instrument, but improved it. Let it never be forgotten that to Republicanism the Constitution owes Article XIII, prohibiting slavery throughout the United States."

GAINING A POINT.—The New York *Herald* has not yet determined to drop Grant. It lets him down very easily to-day, however, in the following: "At a Republican Union State Convention at Trenton on Tuesday last, resolutions were adopted in favor of impartial suffrage and in support of Congress; but a resolution in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency, together with a resolution on Maximilian, was laid on the table. This shows that over in Jersey they do not know the difference between a live man and a dead man. The Union Republican General Committee of this metropolis are wider awake; for on the same night they enthusiastically proclaimed General Grant as their man for the succession. They know how the wind is blowing, and they trim their sails accordingly. The Jersey Convention ought to meet again, and, detaching the live man, Grant, from the dead man, Maximilian, they ought to pronounce in favor of our great General-in-Chief as the right man to take the place of Andy Johnson, and as the champion of the Jersey Blues, Kilpatrick and all, against all comers. They will have to come to this at last."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.—The Convention met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by President Gleaves. Between fifty and sixty delegates and from two to three hundred spectators were present. W. J. McKinley, of Charleston, and T. K. Saphorias, of Orangeburg, were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed and reported delegates present from Anderson, Beaufort, Barnwell, Charleston, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Fairfield, Greenville, Kerspaw, Lexington, Marion, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter, and York.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. B. F. Randolph colored.

During the absence of the Committee on Credentials addresses were delivered by W. J. Armstrong, agent of the Republican Committee at Washington to the Convention; Thomas J. Robertson, a white delegate from Richland, and a wealthy prominent citizen of Columbia, who thanked God, though a Southern man born and raised, the Southern people had failed to break up the best Government the sun ever shone upon. He loved his State, but he loved the whole country better than all. He urged strict compliance with the measures of Congress as just and liberal.

He was followed by Mr. Pillsbury, of Charleston, who said when he heard a Southern man in South Carolina utter sentiments like those of Mr. Robertson, he would, if possible, canonize him. He thought there was yet hope for the white man of this State.

The Convention adjourned to eight o'clock in the evening, when an attempt will be made to choose officers of the Convention, and elect either Mr. Lemuel Bowser or Mr. Thomas J. Robertson President.

—The Mormons had a grand ball on the "Fourth"; tickets $5 for gentlemen, and one wife only.

HONORS TO GENERAL MEAGHER.

BOSTON, July 24.—The death of the late General Meagher was publicly mourned in a meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening. Probably not less than six or eight thousand persons were present, completely filling the ancient edifice in every part, and including among the number many prominent American and Irish citizens from all sections of the State. The 9th Regiment, which served with General Meagher in the Army of the Potomac, was present in a body, bearing their colors appropriately draped in mourning, and the hall was also most elaborately draped and festooned in white and black, the whole presenting a tasteful and solemn appearance.

While the mournful audience was assembling, a band of music discour-ed solemn strains until about eight o'clock, when the party was called to order by Captain Christopher C. Phunkell, a one-armed officer of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment. The permanent organization having then been effected, General P. R. Gurney was introduced as the first speaker. He alluded first to the fact that General Meagher had been taken away in the midst of his hope and promise, and then in turn eulogized him as a man of rare oratory and eloquence, a brave and daring soldier, and one who possessed a fervent love for his country and an indomitable hatred of his enemies. In concluding, General Gurney said that their lamented friend was one whom they should remember as ever ready to battle for his country and principles; that he never trafficked in the sensibilities of his countrymen, and that his honor, his patriotism, and his truth went with him untarnished to the grave.

Appropriate resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Collector Thomas Russell was the next speaker. His eulogy of the life and services of the deceased was very eloquent, and was received with much appreciation and evidences of satisfaction by the meeting. During his remarks he alluded to General McClellan, the mention of whose name brought forth great cheering, notwithstanding the audience had been previously requested to refrain from such demonstrations.

After the delivery of a poem by Captain McNamara, of the Ninth regiment, a few remarks were made by Mr. Patrick Collins, after which the meeting dissolved.

The Palace Car Excursionists at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—The editorial party from New York and other Eastern cities arrived here, via the Central Transportation Company's line, last evening. They number 375 persons, and took rooms at the Sherman House. This morning a complimentary breakfast was given to the party at the Tremont House, over which Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the Northwestern Christian *Advocate*, presided. No speeches were made, except a very brief welcome on the part of the President. The breakfast was very elaborate, and the tables were beautifully ornamented with flowers. After breakfast, which terminated at 11 o'clock, the party visited the Chamber of Commerce. Dinner commenced at 4 o'clock at the Sherman House, and was presided over by Mayor Rice. The formal toasts were as follows:—"Our Guests," responded to by Thomas Dunn English, of New York; "Our Western Connections," by Major Noah, of the *Alta-Californian*; "The Hub," Chicago, by A. Sherman, of the *Journal*; and "Women," by Mr. Holmes, of the New York *Dispatch*. After dinner the guests took an evening ride through the city, and this evening a very brilliant hop terminated the entainments. The party return to New York tomorrow morning.

A Terrible Accident — Four Children Drowned.

From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph, July 18.

Six children, five boys and one girl, ages ranging from ten to sixteen years, were in a small skiff, sailing on the lake about a quarter of a mile from shore, just off the north end of the island. The boat was overloaded, and by an unfortunate movement of some of the company it suddenly upset. The five boys soon managed to get hold of the bottom of the boat, to which they clung, while the girl went down, and when she came up she was not in reach, and soon sank to rise no more.

The five boys clung to the boat for some time and tried to right it, and in the attempt it was rolled over and three of them lost their hold, and, being too much exhausted to regain it, were drowned. Two boys clung to the boat, until some person discovered them, procured a boat and went to their relief, and they were taken off and saved.

The names of the parties drowned are, Rosa Williams, aged 16 years: her brother John, 11 years; son of Mr. Weisham, 12 years; and son of Mr. Kniff, 12 years.

THE EUROPEAN WAR RUMORS.—Count Bismark's organ pricks for us the well-blown war bubble before its size had got too portentous. That story of new ships and horses (a horse-marine game any way), of artillery and workshops in activity, is nothing compared with the marked diplomatic stagnation of the present European midsummer. In these days of parsimony, when people have got the mastery of the king, and put choke-strings on his war budget, and made him ring a farthing twise before he spends it—in such economic days war preparations cannot be made without a *casus belli* to go upon. Neither the temper nor the necessities of France permit war this July. The summer is given over to show and song, to drinking and dancing festivals. When there shall be a surfeit of these, and "merry meetings" shall be changed to "stern alarums," the strides of approaching war will first be seen reflected in the mirror of diplomacy. Berlin will first tell the story, not Chalons or Cherbourg.—*N. Y. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3mdp No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 3t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.
7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 29 4ptf

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

I AM ONLY BILIOUS, SAYS THE debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No; unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet, as surely as dawn dispels darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it.
[7 23 stuthsm4p
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuthsst

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH.—"PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1st, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of constructions in Pianos.*"
For sale by [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stutu4p

SECOND GRAND INVITATION HOP,
And Magnificent Pyric Exhibition,
Under the supervision of Professor S. JACKSON,
AT THE
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1867.
7 25 2t
MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.
PURSE, $500.
Mile heats; best in five to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start at 4 o'clock P. M.
John Turner names s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD.
Charles Conway names d. m. MAGGIE.
Michael Goodwin names g. h. BILL.
Carriages will start from the principal hotels at 3 o'clock P. M. for the Park.
Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 25 3t

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 7 25 15t*r

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtf4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, THE largest, sweetest, and best Blackberry in market, grown by William Parry, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, and for sale by
BURBAGE & EMLY,
No. 117 DELAWARE Avenue Market,
And JOHNSON & CO.,
7 24 3t* No. 9 VINE Street, Philadelphia.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. MEAD & SMYTH & ABAIR.
8 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsmp] PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE RAC.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,
NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION,
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. English Assistants. Fixed Price. [7 8 15 3m—8 5 15

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3mdp

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—By an announcement elsewhere it will be seen that the great Asiatic Troupe of Japanese and Arabs will appear at the Academy next Monday evening, the 29th. The troupe is now famous all over the world, and is said to be really wonderful. The sale of seats and tickets will begin next Saturday at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A shed back of a house occupied by John Kelley, in Plum street, above Fifth, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Some children had asked for and received some matches. As there was a quantity of shavings in the shed, the supposition is that they set it on fire. The loss will amount to $500. It took exactly forty minutes from the discovery of the fire to procure a stream of water, although the fire occurred next door to an engine company. The hose was at first attached to a plug, but the force of the water was not sufficient to carry it twenty feet from the plug. A steamer then attempted to draw the water from the plug, but actually the water was not sufficient to permit her to throw a stream of ten feet. All this is owing to the defectiveness of the water works. If a fire should occur among the frame buildings, of which there are many in Camden, particularly on Federal street, between Fourth and Fifth, the whole block would inevitably be burned, owing to the small amount of water which is furnished by the present Water Works Company. The citizens should take action in this matter, and either purchase the present water works and improve them so as to supply the demand for this essential element, or build new works, and rid the city of the present nuisance.

NARROW ESCAPES.—A lad made a narrow escape from being run over yesterday. He was standing on the track of the railroad in Bridge avenue, looking towards the river, when a train came up unobserved behind him. A gentleman sang out to him, and he jumped off the track. Had he remained there one second longer the engine and train of cars would have run over him. Children should be prohibited from playing in this street, as trains are constantly passing and repassing, and there is great danger of being run down by the engines and maimed for life or killed.

Yesterday two boys were fishing at the foot of Elm street, and one of them dropped his hat overboard. In attempting to reach it he fell in. He was with difficulty recovered, in an insensible condition. Restoratives were applied, and the little fellow in half an hour showed signs of life, and subsequently recovered entirely, considerably frightened.

A ROW.—On Monday last a large number of persons assembled at Frank Rieter's place, on the Haddonfield turnpike, about four miles from Camden. Several young men called for drinks, and refused to pay for them. This created a disturbance between the bartender and the aforesaid young men. Soon the friends on both sides joined in, and a general row began. Several persons were very badly injured, while black eyes and bloody noses and cut heads were as numerous as flies around a sugar-barrel. The constables attempted to arrest the rioters, but as soon as they secured one he would be rescued by his companions. Two of the officers of the peace, Messrs. Bordo and Souders, were handled very roughly, having their clothes torn off, and being beaten. Pistols were used, but no one, so far as we could learn, was injured by them. Only one arrest was made, but warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the participants.

THE KELSO HOMICIDE—SENTENCE OF THE MURDERER.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the case of Davis Kelso, who was charged with killing William Kelley on the 15th of February last, on the Green Tree Road, came up. Kelso was convicted of murder in the first degree at the last term of the Court, but his counsel, Alden C. Scovill, Esq., moved for a new trial. The Court fixed a day to hear the argument. It was heard, and the Court granted a new trial. A special term of the Court was ordered, and yesterday was fixed for the trial. The prisoner withdrew his plea of not guilty to the bill of indictment charging him with murder in the first degree, and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. The Court assented, and Kelso was sentenced to twelve years' hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

TOOK A RIDE, BUT WOULDN'T PAY FOR IT.—Joseph Bonaparte Smith, hailing from Manayunk, arrived on this side of the river yesterday afternoon in an inebriated condition, hired a hack, and was driven through the principal portion of the city. When the ride was concluded, he refused to comply with the Jehu's demands for the fare and became very abusive. Officer Ayers arrested and took him to the Station House. He had a hearing before the Mayor and was fined.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The stated meeting of the Finance Committee was held last evening, John S. Lee, Esq., in the chair. The receipt of taxes for the month of July is as follows:—

Middle Ward—School purposes, $12·15; city account, $57·18; total, $69·33; balance unpaid, $4506·96. South Ward—School purposes, $18·45; city account, $194·82; total, $213·27; balance unpaid, $6077·39.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—John Gillingham was before Mayor Cox yesterday, charged with beating his wife, Mary Gillingham. He struck her on the head with some kind of an instrument, causing the blood to flow freely. Mary declined to prosecute, and his Honor fined John for being drunk, and creating a disturbance in the neighborhood of his residence, which is in Bridge avenue below Fourth.

BOUND OVER.—Thomas and Frank Spencer, charged with attacking a party of ladies and gentlemen on Sunday last, the particulars of which were given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Monday, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Cox, and were bound over to answer at court.

DELAWARE STREET.—The work of opening Delaware street, from Market to Federal streets, was commenced yesterday. It is to be completed in sixty days, and will be of great benefit to the community at large.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DISORDERLY TENANTS.—Alderman Fitch held Samuel and Washington Lehman, Sarah Edwards, Emma Lehman, Caroline Lefferts, and Emily Edwards in $1000 bail each to answer at Court for disorderly conduct, and depriving an old lady, named Mrs. Kendig, the right of her own house. Mrs. Kendig resides at No. 1780 Alder street, and had rented the house to these parties, reserving for her individual use two rooms. It appears that no sooner had these persons become fully established in their hired quarters, when they commenced to annoy and disturb this old lady, and kept her from entering the house, by closing and barring the doors. A warrant for this misdemeanor resulted in their being bound over for Court.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.—Frank McQuade, George Lynch, and Alexander Ferguson were seen about 2·30 this morning driving along near Fortieth street, on Market. Officer Craig, deeming their appearance suspicious, jumped in and drove them all to the Station. Being searched, a large navy revolver and blackjack were found upon them, in connection with a new rope, and a large dog in the wagon. Believing them to have been upon some "tapping" expedition and failed, they were held for a further hearing and investigation.

INCITING TO ARSON.—Benjamin Allen, Esq., proprietor of a brick-yard on the Buck Road, employed George Addis as additional aid to the establishment. The other day Addis was discharged, and another man substituted in his place. Yesterday, Addis coming to the yard in the absence of Mr. Allen, proposed to the new employe that he should open the flues of the kiln, and thus destroy it. Information was given of this overt demonstration of Adis, and he was arrested and held in $1200 bail by Recorder Enos.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—John Crouch, desiring to allay his raging thirst, yesterday stepped into a tavern at Broad and Carpenter streets, and was waited upon by the hostess. The beer giving out, the spouse of the lady attendant left for another keg, when Crouch assaulted the woman. He was arrested and held by Alderman Mink, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

A FEARLESS FEMALE, named Mary Daring, was arrested on the allegation of a Mr. J. Cohen, for the theft of $32. Alderman Massey held her in $600 bail to answer at the next term of Court.

THE PROPOSED MERGER OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE AND WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILROADS.—Our readers will call to mind an extended article in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, some time since, upon the proposed merger or consolidation of the Philadelphia and Erie and Warren and Franklin Railroads.

This morning, the Committee appointed by Councils to consider the matter, assembled in the office of the Clerk of Councils, at Fifth and Chesnut streets, at 11 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Littleton, Evans, Mershon, Dillon, Marcer, Potter, Kennedy, and Harper. Mr. W. E. Littleton presided, and Abraham Stewart acted as Secretary.

It was moved and adopted that the meetings hereafter to be held by the Committee be made public.

It was moved that when the Committee adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday next at 11 A. M., to proceed to the offices of the Warren and Franklin and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, examine the books, etc., of the companies, and ascertain who are the stock and bondholders in each, and at the same time to request the attendance of the City Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie, and the President and Secretary of the Franklin and Warren Railroads, to come before them and give such information as is needed for the progress of the business of the Committee.

It was moved that the Committee adjourn to meet Friday, August 9, at 11 o'clock.

ROBBERY OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.—On July 5 an old gentleman entered a broker's office on Third street, above Chesnut, and when engaged in transacting his business, laid his pocket-book, containing $450 and some very valuable papers, upon the desk, and left it. Some person picked it up and appropriated the money and papers, throwing the book down into the vault of an outhouse.

That person was discovered to be Jacob Herring, who was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Eleventh District. He had gone through the larger part of the money, but little of which was found. Alderman Heins held him in $1200 bail to answer.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH—SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM WHISKY COMPLICATIONS.—Eli Everett was charged before United States Commissioner Smith with executing a false and fraudulent bond to the amount of $80,000, and attaching thereto false signatures. It was ascertained that the persons whose names were upon the bond did not exist, or reside at the places set down to them. Everett resides at No. 1215 Poplar street. He was bound over for a further hearing on Wednesday next in $3000 bail. Dr. Keppardt and James Gallagher became his sureties.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—William Gilbert was arrested at his residence, No. 1521 Wood street, last night, by Officers Lamport and Dehaven, for an alleged larceny of a watch, he having picked it from an old gentleman's pocket while at Engle & Wolf's Farm. Alderman Massey held him to bail to answer at court.

AN UNBROTHERLY ACTION.—Michael O'Hara was placed in duress for going into his sister's domicile, at Cedar and Somerset streets, and throwing its furniture into the street. He was arrested while thus engaged, and, being taken before Alderman Senix, was held in default of $600 bail.

LARGE EXCURSION.—St. Francis Xavier's congregation started on an excursion to Atlantic City this morning. Twenty-five cars were required to convey the excursionists, who numbered several thousand. It was the largest excursion of the season.

PERSONAL.—His Honor Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, has been elected an honorary member of the Maennerchor Society of this city, in appreciation of his kindness to the Society and its friends during the recent Saengerfest.

FIRE.—About 10½ o'clock this morning the stable owned by David Wallace, located in Manayunk, took fire, and was damaged to the amount of $1000. Insured for $500.

AN OWNER is wanted for a push-cart to be found at the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, Lieutenant Tolbert.

LINEN DUSTERS.—Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices to close out stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.

LIBERALITY OF THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.—Much surprise has been manifested as to how the Washington Library Company can act so liberally in the execution of the plan adopted by them for the raising of funds in aid of the Riverside Institute—a home for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. This plan, it will be remembered, consists in selling stock at one dollar per share. Each share not only secures a fine steel-plate engraving, worth at retail fifty per cent. more than is paid for the stock, but also guarantees some present to be awarded hereafter, when presents to the value of $300,000 will be divided among the stockholders. The arrangement, no doubt, is an exceedingly liberal one, and the Washington Library Company are enabled to offer such extraordinary inducements from the simple fact that they purchased their engravings and presents to be awarded in such enormously large quantities, that the cost per single article is reduced to quite a low figure, in comparison with the ordinary retail price. Thus it will be seen that the purchaser of five shares of stock, costing five dollars, receives, in the first place, the handsome engraving entitled "The Marriage of Pocahontas." This same engraving, published by the same party, is retailing in this and other cities at eight dollars. In addition to this the purchaser receives one gift for each of the five shares of stock held by him. The plan is one as liberal as it is novel, and those who would investigate for themselves should call at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DIARRHŒA.—A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently ends in collapse. The action of Holloway's medicines are based on a more rational principle; by combining with the depraved humors they neutralize and expel them through the natural channels. They purify the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the stomach, and by regulating the various functions restore the body to its normal state of health.
Sold by all Druggists.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

ONCE FOR ALL.—The reduction in the prices of Summer Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is now accomplished. The public can purchase Summer Clothing of the first quality at this house, at the same price inferior clothing is sold for at other places.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents,
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties.....at 25 cents.
McINTIRE & BROTHERS, 1065 Chesnut street.

THE Traveling Suits—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

LUTZ—BACHMAN.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. A. Spaeth, Mr. JOHN M. LUTZ to Miss ANNA BACHMAN, all of this city.

MESSINGER—HECKLER.—July 11, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. CHARLES MESSINGER, of Colorado, to Miss MARY A. HECKLER, of Bucks county.

DIED.

EMERY.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE, relict of the late Abraham Emery, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1937 Frankford road, below Otis street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GARTON.—On the 24th instant, OWEN GARTON, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Joseph Mann, No. 1206 Ash street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HAINES.—After a lingering illness, on the 23d instant, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Joshua L. and Keziah W. Haines, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 136 Vanhorn street, Sixteenth Ward, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Clarksborough, N. J.

JACKSON.—On the 24th instant, GEORGE W. JACKSON, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 955 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On the 24th instant, JOHN MORRIS, in his 79th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Rowandtown, Camden county, N. J., on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROATCH.—On Thursday, July 25, after a short illness, EDWIN J., son of the late William B. and Jane A. Roatch, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Jackson Lodge, A. Y. M., of Delaware City, Del., and the fraternity of this city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, F. D. Bogart, No. 427 N. Ninth street, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. (Delaware City papers please copy.)

TOBIN.—On the 23d instant, MICHAEL TOBIN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Robert Tobin, No. 1325 Brandywine street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Services at Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden street, below Twelfth. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WASHBY.—On the 23d instant, HORATIO, infant son of Hester and Edwin Washby, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Thirty-seventh street, below Market, West Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WHITECAR.—On the 24th instant, WILMON WHILLDIN WHITECAR, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the 104th P. V. Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, B. Harper, Second street pike, above Nicetown lane, on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. GEORGE W. JACKSON. He expired at his residence, in Franklin street, near Poplar, on Wednesday evening, after a lingering illness. Mr. Jackson was for a long period connected with the "Daily Morning Times" of this city, to the interest of the columns of which he contributed materially by his untiring industry in the field of local journalism. He was also associated with the late Henry C. Watson, Esq., in the "Literary Bureau" of this city, an enterprise that met with great success before the war. Mr. Jackson was a gentleman of rare intelligence and business talent, and his genuine good-heartedness made him a welcome guest in every circle. His early decease is to be sincerely lamented.

HAND, PANEL, RIPPING BACK COMPASS, Web, Key-hole, Warding and Wood Saws of various qualities, and a general variety of Tools and Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CURLING RODS, PINCHING IRONS, CURLing and Crimping Tongs, a variety of kinds and sizes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TINNED CHEESE AND BUTCHER KNIVES are a most desirable article for grocers' use, as this coating of tin protects them from rusting. Several sizes are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18Sp S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 464 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 3p

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. } FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap, Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street. 4 11 tuthsp

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7Sp Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600 TO CROQUET PLAYERS. GAMES $7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00. GRIFFITH & PAGE, 4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING. JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET St. 7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

THIRD EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The rebutting testimony for the prosecution was resumed.

Artemus Stevens sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I reside in Lennoxville, Canada; I have resided there all my life; I am a farmer; I know Dr. McMillan; I have known him over seven years, and know his associates; I was familiar with his reputation for truth, and it was very good. No cross-examination.

Professor Harkness recalled—I wanted to make a correction; in the meantime the moon rose at one minute and four seconds past 10 o'clock, in mean time; this was on April 14; the difference and mistake I made arose from an error in calculations.

Joseph McDubarry recalled, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I have with me the records of the Northern Central Railroad; on April 13th and 14th, 1865, there was a connection with Sunbury and Baltimore by the Northern Central Railroad; the Northern Central Railroad crosses the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Marysville; there are coal routes leading from Sunbury to Pottsville and from Pottsville to Philadelphia; I know there is such a road as the Catawissa road; it strikes at Milton, Pennsylvania, and is twelve miles west of Sunbury; from Harrisburg there are to Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the road to Reading, and thence to Philadelphia; the New York through trains cross a branch of the Reading Road, and pass around Philadelphia by the connecting railway; that was not in existence in 1865; the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road strikes the Northern Central Railway two miles from Sunbury; Northumberland is two miles west of Sunbury; that road connects with Philadelphia (records examined), and find that on April 13, 1861, there were two passenger trains called first and second mail ran between Elmira and Williamsport; by the records here both trains left at 8 o'clock; I know nothing of a special train; when I was on the stand before, I was asked if I was in Elmira on April 13; I desire to correct that, as I know by telegrams that I promised to be in Elmira on the 12th and 13th, and I was probably there; by the record the train left Sunbury at 12·13 on the night of April 13, and arrived at Baltimore at 7·25 A. M. on the 14th, at the Bolton depot.

By Mr. Bradley—I have no special recollection of coming from Elmira to Williamsport on a special train run April 13th; the record shows that a special train run on the 12th, and there is no record of a special train on the 13th going south; I do not recollect coming down in a cabose on the 13th; I never saw the prisoner until I saw him in Court; I do not recollect his coming from Elmira with me on a special train; if I came down from Elmira that day, no one could have come in a single car without my knowing it; I am positive I never saw the prisoner before; I have no recollection whatever of having been on that train; the most direct and expeditious route from Sunbury to Washington is by the Northern Centrail Railroad to Baltimore; the train on April 13 left Sunbury for Baltimore at 12·13 midnight, and arrived at Baltimore at 7·25 A. M. of the 14th of April; I know it takes four hours from Harrisburg to Baltimore; it takes the same time to run from Harrisburg to Philadelphia as from Harrisburg to Baltimore; a freight train left Sunbury at 4·30 P. M. on the 13th of April; that train ran to Marysville; I don't know if there was a clear connection for freight trains with Marysville and Harrisburg; Marysville is 8 miles from Harrisburg; the train arrived at Marysville at 9·20 P. M.; that was the last freight train that left Sunbury on April 13; the passenger train left at 2·13 P. M., and arrived at Harrisburg at 3·30 A. M.; between 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 A. M. on the 14th, no train left Harrisburg for Baltimore; the Pottsville road does not intersect the Northern Central Railroad directly; the time from Harrisburg to Reading is from two to two and a half hours; there is no direct connection between our road and the Catawissa road.

George S. Koontz recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont.—I am General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Washington; on the morning of April 14, 1865, trains left Baltimore for Washington at 4·20 A. M., and arrived at Washington at 5·45 A. M. The next train left at 5·30 A. M., and arrived here at 7·20, the next at 7 A. M., arrived 8·40, next 9·40, and arrived 11·30 A. M. On the morning of April 15 the first train left Washington at 6·15 A. M., arrived at Baltimore at 10·15; this train was detained at the Relay House several hours; it was due at Baltimore at 8 A. M.; the second train left Washington at 7·15, and arrived in Baltimore at 2·40; its time due was 8·15, but it was detained at the Relay House.

By Mr. Bradley—The above trains were detained at the Relay House and searched; I assisted in the search.

Bishop Consecrated.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Right Rev. Dr. Young was to-day consecrated Bishop of Florida, Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins officiating. The ceremony took place in Trinity Church, which was crowded to overflowing. Six bishops and fifty clergymen were present. Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Stocks excited; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 108⅝; Erie, 74⅞; Canton Company, 49¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 122½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106⅝; Michigan Central, 112¾; do. Southern, 84; New York Central, 110; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 38⅞; Missouri Sixes, 105½; Hudson River, 119½; Five-twenties, 1862, 111½; of 1864, 109⅝; of 1865, 109½; new issue, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 102¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108; all others, 107⅞. Money unchanged; sterling, 110@110¼. Gold, 139¼.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½c. Flour dull and 10c. lower; sales of 5000 barrels State at $6·40@9·11; Ohio, $9·80@12·65; Western, $6·40@9·12; Southern, $9·25@16·75. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 5800 bushels amber Tennessee, $2·76; Corn firm, stock scarce; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·01@1·02. Oats firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels State at 92@94c.; Western 84c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; new Mess, $23·75@23·80. Lard steady and Whisky quiet.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. [5 8 tf

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD.

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

[*Continued from the Third Edition.*]

Charles T. Wetmore sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside at No. 18 Clinton place, New York city; I knew Dr. Bissell; I am the person referred to as conducting a suit against him for the Erie Railway; Dr. Bissell never attended me as a physician; I do not think Dr. Bissell was in Elmira April 14 hunting up witnesses for his suit; when I saw Bissell's testimony in this case I thought he was mistaken; my reason for thinking so was that yesterday, after being subpœnaed, I went to the office of Mr. Eaton, who was opposed to me in this suit, and he handed me some letters dated April 11, 12, and 13, 1865, and the letters confirmed me that Bissell was then in my office; I have heard the character of Dr. Bissell very much canvassed; his general reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

By Mr. Bradley—In the settlement of the suit Dr. Bissell was satisfied; I settled it on June 5, and gave him the money on the 6th; the amount I paid him was $5100, and the Company paid me my fees; Dr. Bissell's general character for truth is bad; I first heard that subject discussed in 1864 and 1865; it grew out of the suit against the Erie Railroad; I heard Bissell's reputation generally discussed; Bissell resided in Waverly when he first came to see me, and he subsequently resided in New York city.

In April, 1865, I do not think Bissell was engaged in working up testimony, for we were about to settle the case; I do not remember that he ever spoke about a brakesman he wanted as a witness; on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April, I was writing the letters in relation to settling the case, and I think Bissell was in my office on April 15.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Bissell was at my office yesterday, and he was at my house last Sunday.

Dr. William Elmore sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I reside in New York and I knew Bissell? I know what people say of him; his reputation for truth is bad.

By Mr. Bradley—I have heard several speak of his character for truth; it is bad; I have heard more than a dozen persons so speak.

George W. McMahon sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I have lived in Newmarket; I had a saloon with Dr. Bissell at No. 1150 Broadway; I was in business with Bissell; he had a bad character for truth and veracity; I never heard a worse character.

No cross-examination.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, July 25.

Civil Officers in Louisiana.

A semi-official letter from New Orleans denies the statement that General Sheridan intends to remove all the civil officers in his district who cannot take the test oath, but admits that he may find it necessary to displace Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees and a few other prominent officials in Louisiana, and that he will certainly remove a majority of the civil officers in Texas. The same letter states that the registration in Louisiana has been completed, and that everything is in readiness in that State to carry out the reconstruction policy of Congress as soon as an official copy of the last Supplementary Act is received. The removals threatened in Texas are rendered necessary to secure a full enrolment of the voters of many of the counties of that State, by the continued interference of some of the civil officers with the registering boards. In several counties members of the boards have been assassinated, and in others they have been prevented from assembling and commencing their labors by threats of personal violence from ex-Rebels. The same authority announces the abandonment of the Mexican filibustering schemes which have agitated the Gulf coast since the death of Maximilian.

Tax on Distilled Spirits.

A tremendous pressure is already brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prevent the carrying out of contemplated reforms in the manner of collecting the tax on distilled spirits. So many millions of capital are involved in the illicit production of liquors, that a league of the prominent distillers and rectifiers is a most formidable power to overcome. The Department has, however, in contemplation a plan for the collection of the whisky tax which will probably be made public within the coming fortnight.

The Coming Election in Tennessee.

Another deputation from Tennessee has been here urging the President to send Federal troops to that State, in order to insure order at the polls on the first of August. They represent that thirty United States soldiers stationed at the polls in each county will secure order and a fair election. The President replied that he had left that matter entirely in the control of General Thomas, and the petition must be submitted to him, and that no doubt the General would have a sufficient force present to protect voters and preserve order, should the civil authorities of the State fail to do so.

ROY DROWNED.—A lad named Hubbard, residing at Thirteenth and Arch streets, was drowned this morning while bathing in Brigg's Dam, near Frankford. The body was taken to Paul street, below Green, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. The boy was subject to fits, and it is supposed he was attacked with one while in the water.

CASE OF SUNSTROKE.—Bernard Hughes, while paving the street at Germantown Road and Canal street, was sun-struck. He was removed to his home at Sixth and Christian streets.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 City 6s, New	...ls. 99¾	200 sh Big Mt	3½
15 sh Penna R	53½	100 do	3¾
100 sh Read R	54⅛	9 sh Leh V R	...ls. 59
100 do	...c. 54⅛	300 sh McIlhenny	...61
100 do	54⅛	6 sh Cam & Am	126⅛
200 do	...s30, 54		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s '84	89	16 sh Penna R	...c. 53½
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	93¾	200 sh Cata Pf	29¾
$100 Pa R 2m 6s	90	25 sh Com'l Bk	...ls. 57
3 sh Mech Bk	31¾		

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 5p

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

In Twiss' amusing *Life of Eldon*, we read how, on the death of the Duke of York, the old Chancellor became possessed of a lock of the defunct prince's hair; and so careful was he respecting the authenticity of the relics, that Bessy Eldon, his wife, sat in the room with the young man from Hamlet's who distributed the ringlets into separate lockets, which each of the Eldon family afterwards wore. You know how, when George IV came to Edinburgh, a better man than he went on board the royal yacht to welcome the king to his kingdom of Scotland, seized a goblet from which his majesty had just drunk, vowed it should remain for ever as an heirloom in his family, and clapped the precious glass in his pocket, and sat down on it and broke it when he got home. Suppose the good sheriff's prize unbroken now at Abbotsford, should we not smile with something like pity as we beheld it? Suppose one of those lockets of the no-Popery prince's hair offered for sale at Christie's, *quot libras e duce summo invenies?* how many pounds would you find for the illustrious duke? Madame Tussaud has got King George's coronation robes; is there any man now alive who would kiss the hem of that trumpery? He sleeps since thirty years: do not any of you, who remember him, wonder that you once respected, and buzza'd, and admired him?

To make a portrait of him at first seemed a matter of small difficulty. There is his coat, his star, his wig, his countenance simpering under it; with a slate and a piece of chalk I could at this desk perform a recognizable likeness of him. And yet, after reading of him in scores of volumes, hunting him through old magazines and newspapers, having him here at a ball, there at a public dinner, there at races, and so forth, you find you have nothing—nothing but a coat, and a wig, and a mask smiling below it—nothing but a great simulacrum. His sire and grandsires were men. One knows what they were like; what they would do in given circumstances; that, on occasion, they fought and demeaned themselves like tough, good soldiers. They had friends whom they liked according to their natures; enemies whom they hated fiercely; passions, and actions, and individualities of their own. The sailor king who came after George was a man; the Duke of York was a man, big, burly, loud, jolly, cursing, courageous. But this George, what was he? I look through all his life, and recognize but a bow and a grin. I try and take him to pieces, and find silk stockings, paddings, stays, a coat with frogs and a fur collar, a star and blue ribbon, a pocket handkerchief prodigiously scented, one of Truebest's nutty-brown wigs reeking with oil, a set of teeth, and a huge black stock, under-waistcoats, more under-waistcoats, and then nothing. I know of no sentiment that he ever distinctly uttered. Documents are published under his name, but people wrote them; private letters, but people spelt them. He put a great George P. or George R. at the bottom of the page, and fancied he had written the paper: some bookseller's clerk, some poor author, some *man* did the work; saw the spelling; cleaned up the slovenly sentences, and gave the lax, maudlin slipslop a sort of consistency. He must have had an individuality; the dancing master whom he emulated, nay, surpassed—the wig-maker who curled his toupee for him—the tailor who cut his coats, had that. But about George, one can get at nothing actual. That outside, I am certain, is pad and tailor's work; there may be something behind, but what? We cannot get at the character; no doubt never shall. Will men of the future have nothing better to do than to unswathe and interpret that royal old mummy? I own I once used to think it would be good sport to pursue him, listen on him, and pull him down. But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game.

On the 12th of August, 1762, the forty-seventh anniversary of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the English throne, all the bells in London pealed in gratulation, and announced that an heir to George III was born. Five days afterwards the king was pleased to pass letters patent under the great seal, creating H. R. H. the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Garrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester.

All the people at his birth thronged to see this lovely child; and behind a gilt China screen railing in St. James' Palace, in a cradle surrounded by the three princely ostrich feathers, the royal infant was laid to delight the eyes of the lieges. Among the earliest instances of homage paid to him, I read that "a curious Indian bow and arrows were sent to the prince from his father's faithful subjects in New York." He was fond of playing with these toys: an old statesman, orator, and wit of his grandfather's and great-grandfather's time, never tired of his business, still eager in his old age to be well at court, used to play with the little prince, and fall down dead when the prince shot at him with his toy bow and arrows, and get up and fall down dead over and over again, to the increased delight of the child. So that he was flattered from his cradle upwards; and before his little feet could walk, statesmen and courtiers were busy kissing them.

There is a pretty picture of the royal infant—a beautiful buxom child—asleep in his mother's lap, who turns round and holds a finger to her lip, as if she would bid the courtiers around respect the baby's slumbers. From that day until his decease, sixty-eight years after, I suppose there were more pictures taken of that personage than of any human being who ever was born and died—in every kind of uniform and every possible court dress—in long fair hair, with powder, with and without a pigtail—in every conceivable cocked hat—in dragoon uniform—in a field-marshal's clothes—in a Scotch kilt and tartans, with dirk and claymore (a stupendous figure)—in a frogged frock coat with a fur collar and tight breeches and silk stockings—in wigs of every color, fair, brown, and black—in his famous coronation robes finally, with which performance he was so much in love that he distributed copies of the picture to all the courts and British embassies in Europe, and to numberless clubs, townhalls, and private friends. I remember, as a young man, how almost every dining-room had his portrait.

There is plenty of biographical tattle about the prince's boyhood. It is told with what astonishing rapidity he learned all languages, ancient and modern; how he rode beautifully, sang charmingly, and played elegantly on the violoncello. That he was beautiful was patent to all eyes. He had a high spirit; and once, when he had a difference with his father, burst into the royal closet and called out "Wilkes and liberty for ever!" He was so clever that he confounded his very governors in learning; and one of them, Lord Bruce, having made a false quantity in quoting Greek, the admirable young prince instantly corrected him. Lord Bruce could not remain a governor after this humiliation; resigned his office, and to soothe his feelings, was actually promoted to be an earl! It is the most wonderful reason for promoting a man that I ever heard. Lord Bruce was made an earl for a blunder in prosody, and Nelson was made a baron for the victory of the Nile.

Lovers of long sums have added up the millions and millions which in the course of his brilliant existence this single prince consumed. Besides his income of £50,000, £70,000, £100,000, £120,000 a year, we read of three applications to parliament; debts to the amount of £160,000, of £650,000; besides mysterious foreign loans, whereof he pocketed the proceeds. What did he do for all this money? Why was he to have it? If he had been a manufacturing town, or a populous rural district, or an army of five thousand men, he would not have cost more. He, one solitary stout man, who did not toil, nor spin, nor fight—what had any mortal done that he should be pampered so?

In 1784, when he was twenty-one years of age, Carlton Palace was given to him, and furnished by the nation with as much luxury as could be devised. His pockets were filled with money: he said it was not enough; he flung it out of the window; he spent £10,000 a year for the coats on his back. The nation gave him more money, and more, and more. The sum is past counting. He was a prince, most lovely to look on, and christened Prince Florizel on his first appearance in the world. That he was the handsomest prince in the whole world was agreed by men, and alas! by many women.

I suppose he must have been very graceful. There are so many testimonies to the charm of his manner, that we must allow him great elegance and powers of fascination. He and the King of France's brother, the Count d'Artois, a charming young prince who danced deliciously on the tight-rope—a poor old tottering exiled king, who asked hospitality of King George's successor, and lived a while in the palace of Mary Stuart—divided in their youth the title of first gentlemen of Europe. We in England, of course, gave the prize to *our* gentleman. Until George's death, the propriety of that award was scarce questioned, or the doubters voted rebels and traitors. Only the other day I was reading in the reprint of the delightful *Noctes* of Christopher North. The health of THE KING is drunk in large capitals by the loyal Scotsman. You would fancy him a hero, a sage, a statesman, a pattern for kings and men. It was Walter Scott who had that accident with the broken glass I spoke of anon. He was the king's Scottish champion, rallied all Scotland to him, made loyalty the fashion, and laid about him fiercely with his claymore upon all the princes' enemies. The Brunswick had no such defenders as those two Jacobite commoners, old Sam Johnson, the Lichfield chapman's son, and Walter Scott, the Edinburgh lawyer's.

Nature and circumstance had done their utmost to prepare the prince for being spoiled: the dreadful dulness of papa's court, its stupid amusements, its dreary occupations, the maddening humdrum, the stifling sobriety of its routine, would have made a scapegrace of a much less lively prince. All the big princes bolted from that castle of *ennui* where old King George sat, posting up his books and droning over his Handel; and old Queen Charlotte over her snuff and tambour frame. Most of the sturdy, gallant sons settled down after sowing their wild oats, and became sober subjects of their father and brother—not ill liked by the nation, which pardons youthful irregularities readily enough for the sake of pluck, and unaffectedness, and good humor.

The boy is father of the man. Our prince signalized his entrance into the world by a feat worthy of his future life. He invented a new shoe-buckle. It was an inch long and five inches broad. "It covered almost the whole instep, reaching down to the ground on either side of the foot." A sweet invention! lovely and useful as the prince on whose foot it sparkled. At his first appearance at a court ball, we read that "his coat was pink silk, with white cuffs; his waistcoat white silk, embroidered with various colored foil, and adorned with a profusion of French paste. And his hat was ornamented with two rows of steel beads, five thousand in number, with a button and loop of the same metal, and cocked in a new military style." What a Florizel! Do these details seem trivial? They are the grave incidents of his life. His biographers say that when he commenced housekeeping in that splendid new palace of his, the Prince of Wales had some windy projects of encouraging literature, science, and the arts; of having assemblies of literary characters, and societies for the encouragement of geography, astronomy and botany. Astronomy, geography, and botany! Fiddlesticks! French ballet dancers, French cooks, horse jockeys, buffoons, procurers, tailors, boxers, fencing-masters, china, jewel, and gimcrack merchants, these were his real companions. At first he made a pretense of having Burke, and Pitt, and Sheridan for his friends. But how could such men be serious before such an empty scapegrace as this lad? Fox might talk dice with him, and Sheridan wine; but what else had these men of genius in common with their tawdry young host of Carlton House? That fribble the leader of such men as Fox and Burke! That man's opinions about the Constitution, the India bill, justice to the Catholics—about any question graver than the button for a waistcoat or the sauce for a partridge—worth anything! The friendship between the prince and the Whig chiefs was impossible. They were hypocrites in pretending to respect him, and if he broke the hollow compact between them, who shall blame him? His natural companions were dandies and parasites. He could talk to a tailor or a cook; but as the equal of a great statesman, to set up a creature lazy, weak, indolent, besotted, of monstrous vanity, and levity incurable—it is absurd. They thought to use him, and did for a while; but they must have known how timid he was; how entirely heartless and treacherous, and have expected his desertion. His next set of friends were mere table companions, of whom he grew tired too, then we hear of him with a very few select toadies, mere boys from the school or the Gnards, whose sprightliness tickled the fancy of the worn-out voluptuary. What matter what friends he had? He dropped all his friends; he never could have real friends. An heir to the throne has flatterers, adventurers who hang about him, ambitious men who use him; but friendship is denied him.

And women, I suppose, are as false and selfish in their dealings with such a character as men. Shall we take the Loporello part, flourish a catalogue of the conquests of this royal Don Juan, and tell the names of the favorites to whom, one after the other, Prince George flung his pocket handkerchief? What purpose would it answer to say how Perdita was pursued, won, deserted, and by whom succeeded? What good in knowing that he did actually marry Mrs. Fitzherbert according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; that her marriage settlements have been seen in London; that the names of the witnesses to her marriage are known. This sort of vice that we are now come to presents no new or fleeting trait of manners. Debauchees, dissolute, heartless, fickle, cowardly, have been ever since the world began. This one had more temptations than most, and so much may be said in extenuation for him.

It was an unlucky thing for this doomed one, and tending to lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce, that, besides being lovely, so that women were fascinated by him, and heir apparent, so that all the world flattered him, he should have a beautiful voice, which led him directly in the way of drink; and thus all the pleasant devils were coaxing on poor Florizel: desire, and idleness, and vanity, and drunkenness, all clashing their merry cymbals and bidding him come on.

We first hear of him warbling sentimental ditties under the walls of Kew Palace, by the moonlight banks of Thames, with Lord Viscount Leporello keeping watch lest the music should be disturbed.

Singing after dinner and supper was the universal fashion of the day. You may fancy all Mngland sounding with chorusses, some ribald, some harmless, all occasioning the consumption of a prodigious deal of fermented liquor.

"The jolly muse her wings to try no frolic flights need take,
But round the bowl would dip and fly, like swallows round a lake,"

sang Morris in one of his gallant Anacreontics, to which the prince many a time joined in chorus, and of which the burden is,

"And that I think's a reason fair to drink and fill again."

This delightful boon companion of the prince found "a reason fair" to forego filling and drinking, saw the error of his ways, gave up the bowl and chorus, and died retired and religious. The prince's table, no doubt, was a very tempting one. The wits came and did their utmost to amuse him. It is wonderful how the spirits rise, the wit brightens, the wine has an aroma, when a great man is at the head of the table. Scott, the loyal cavalier, the king's true liegeman, the very best *raconteur* of his time, poured out with an endless generosity his store of old world learning, kindness, and humor. Grattan contributed to it his wondrous eloquence, fancy, feeling. Tom Moore perched upon it, for a while, and piped his most exquisite little lovetunes to it, flying away in a twitter of indignation anerwards, and attacking the prince with bill and claw. In such society, no wonder the sitting was long, and the butler tired of drawing corks. Remember what the usages of the time were, and that William Pitt, coming to the House of Commons after having drunk a bottle of port wine at his own house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and help finish a couple more.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 1 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16[

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
5 26[

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE
8 1[

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 3

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2[

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,837, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 16 tuths 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 1f

IMPORTANT
To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.
The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.
Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.
JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.
PITKIN & CO.,
6 28 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER:
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1732 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER:
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1[

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,
Of good quality, at the low price of $5·00.

CLOAK ROOM.
Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.
Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.
Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.
A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS
Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·18.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 55, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels, Doyleys, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 28[ABOVE RACE.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—Y. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 30c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·12, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Mullins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 14mw

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, as 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7[rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14[Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3ms NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12[

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24[

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1ths tu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
5 1[N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15[

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22[Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 27
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 3
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, August 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 10
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency
First Cabin	$110	Steerage $3
To London	115	To London 15
To Paris	125	To Paris 15

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7[or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookman
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1[No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1[

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1[No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO BALTIMORE.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving

THE BLACK HOLE AT CALCUTTA.

FROM THE DIARY OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

When the ship in which I sailed for India reached the Hoogly the rainy season was over, and that which is termed the "cold season" had commenced. This cold season begins about the first of November, and lasts through February; but it is not like one of our winters—not in the least—being really warmer than our early autumnal or spring temperature.

As might be supposed, one of my chief desires, on reaching Calcutta, was to see the famous *Black Hole*. My readers have probably all heard of it, and many of them may be as well acquainted with the story as I am. Still, as some may not know the circumstances, I will give them as I gathered them briefly.

In 1690 the English gained possession of three small villages upon the river Hoogly, where they erected trading factories; and eight years later an Indian prince, named Azeen Ooshan, who was friendly to the English, gave them a perpetual lease of these villages, and allowed them to erect fortifications. The first fortification was erected at the village of Calcutta, and was called Fort William, in compliment to the English King of the time. Under the protection of this fort quite a settlement sprang up here, and the business of the Company throve exceedingly. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, France and England being at war, trouble sprang up between the French and English in India, which was pushed to the extent of pitched warfare; and it was while the attention of the English commanders was turned towards their Christian enemy that Surajah Dowlah, who had recently become Nabob of Bengal, and who hated the British, gathered together a large army, and made an attack upon Calcutta when the English were in no way prepared for proper defense.

It was in June, 1756, that the Nabob made his attack, with an army of seventy thousand horsemen and four hundred elephants. Calcutta was easily taken, and those who could do so fled to the fort for protection. After plundering the town, and setting it on fire in many places, Surajah Dowlah turned his attention to the fort, which was defended by a mere handful of men with great bravery; but they could not hope to hold out against such odds, and towards evening, on the 20th of June, the garrison surrendered, there being one hundred and forty-six of them left alive.

Down in the basement of the fort was a dungeon, not quite eighteen feet square, constructed for the confinement of refractory soldiers or dangerous prisoners; and never had those in command deemed it safe to keep more than four persons in it at the same time, the ventilation being such that not more than that number could be safely kept there over night. Into this dungeon Surajah Dowlah ordered his prisoners to be put and locked up for the night; and Mr. Holwell, who was of the number, and who chanced to be among the survivors, says that it required the united strength of many men to close the door of the dungeon, so tightly were the prisoners pressed in!

To this dungeon there were two windows, or small barred loop-holes, both upon one side, through which but little air could come at best; but when we remember that the town was on fire in many places, and that the air without was hardly fit to breathe from the dense smoke with which it was laden, what must have been the air within that dungeon!

The unhappy prisoners had been thus confined but a very few moments when they broke forth into profuse perspiration, and as the system thus began to throw off its water, of course they were seized with fierce thirst. Those near the windows held up their faces to the air, while those who were in the rear strove to press forward. Some one of their number suggested that if they removed their clothing they would have more room to stand in, and most of them stripped themselves bare; but the relief was not perceptible.

One of the guard, who stood by a window, was offered a thousand rupees if he would have them conveyed to a larger room. He went away, but soon returned, saying that it could not be done. The offer was then doubled; but the man told them that the Nabob was asleep, and that no one dared to awaken him!

As the night advanced, the cry for water became general, and at length one of the guard brought some in a pail; but the pail could not be taken through the bars, so those who stood by the windows took it in their hats, and in the rush to secure it most of it was spilled. No more was brought, and the prisoners now tried to get the guard to end their torture by shooting them. They howled, and hooted, and taunted the sentinels, hoping that they would fire upon them; but, instead of that, the dark-skinned soldiers of the Nabob brought torches, and crowded about the windows to enjoy the horrible spectacle!

As the night crept on, all self-control was lost; many of the unfortunates became delirious; those in the rear pressed madly forward towards the windows; the weak and fainting ones were borne down and trampled under foot; and ever and anon some poor creature in a far corner would sink down and die from asphyxia. After midnight the stench became dreadful, and grew worse and worse every moment. Entirely bereft of sense and reason, the suffering wretches stamped and howled, and prayed, and cursed, and fought like madmen. To say that it had become a bedlam would convey no idea at all of the horrors of the place.

By midnight the victims began to drop off fast, and long before daylight all sentient cries for succor had ceased; for those who survived were either powerless or utterly raving. At 6 o'clock in the morning the Nabob awoke, and ordered the dungeon to be opened. Of the one hundred and forty-six men who had been there shut up en the evening before, only twenty-three were found alive, and even they were so stupefied as to be utterly powerless; but the fresh air revived them, and in time they recovered their senses and their strength.

Mr. Holwell was willing to believe that Surajah Dowlah did not intend to cause any such catastrophe, and that the awful result was due to the malevolence of a few inferior officers; but the majority of those who were cognizant of the facts were unwilling thus to excuse the Nabob.

Lord Clive, who was at that time at Madras, heard of the fall of Calcutta, and at once raised a strong force of English and Sepoys, and marched to the relief of the captured factories. Calcutta was retaken, and, in just one year from the catastrophe of the Black Hole, he met Surajah Dowlah at Plassy, where he overcame and entirely crushed him; and, ere long afterwards, the sanguinary Nabob was dethroned and put to death.

I found the Black Hole now used as a warehouse; but an obelisk, fifty feet high, had been erected at the gate in memory of the victims who had fallen during that eventful night of June 20, 1756. I went down into the dungeon, where a few chests of opium were stored, and I imagined how one hundred and forty-six men could have stood in such a place. I took my pencil, and made some figures upon a piece of board; and I found that, upon dividing the superficies of the floor into squares, it would allow a square to each man of about seventeen inches upon a side. Now an ordinary-sized man measures from forty-eight to fifty inches around the shoulders, and many men measure more than that; but calling it forty-eight inches, and we find the man requiring a space of at least sixteen inches in diameter in which to stand; so that those poor fellows must have been packed in there in a solid mass. And then I fancied the air all breathed up in a very few minutes, and I thought of the hot, smoke-laden air that came in at those two barred loop-holes, to supply them with the life-sustaining element. I stood there, thus pondering, until my own breath seemed to come and go with difficulty; and then I followed my companions up into the outer world. I had heard often of the Black Hole; and now I had seen it, I did not think I should ever forget it.

THE HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT.

The chief stone of the Holborn Valley Viaduct was laid, in Farringdon street, on Monday, June 3, by Mr. Deputy T. H. Fry, Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the City of London Corporation. The ceremony was very brief. The usual forms were observed, and the stone, a block of polished granite, weighing seven tons, was declared well and truly laid, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The following was the inscription:—

"This chief stone of the Holborn Valley Viaduct was laid, June 3, 1867, by Thomas Henry Fry, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the Corporation of the City of London. The Right Hon. Thomas Gabriel, Lord Mayor; W. Haywood, engineer; Messrs. Hill and Keddell, contractors."

During the proceedings a history and description of the undertaking was read by Mr. Haywood, the engineer. Although the general features of the work have been long familiar to the public, the following official account will be useful as a record of an interesting event in the history of the metropolis:—"The Holborn Valley Improvement consists of a viaduct, supporting a roadway between Hatton Garden and the western end of Newgate street, and two side streets connecting the upper with the lower or Farringdon street level. The line of roadway on the viaduct will be eighty feet in width, and will commence at the western end of Newgate street; from that point it will be carried in a straight line to the western side of Farringdon street, occupying nearly the whole of the space which now or recently formed Skinner street, as well as a large portion of the sites of the houses on that line of thoroughfare. It will include also a portion of the churchyard of St. Sepulchre. From Farringdon street westward it will be carried by a gentle curve to the end of Hatton Garden, occupying the sites of the houses which formerly stood on the southern side of Holborn Hill, and the largest portion of the present roadway at that spot; it will also occupy part of the churchyard of St. Andrew's, Holborn. From Newgate street to the entrance to St. Sepulchre's Church the gradient will be about 1 in 696, and at this point the eastern approach street from Farringdon road will join the viaduct on its northern side; from St. Sepulchre's Church to Farringdon street the gradient will be 1 in 153, and from Farringdon street to Hatton Garden 1 in 143; for all the purposes of traffic, therefore, the viaduct may be said to be level. The viaduct in its formation will include vaultage beneath each footway, for the accommodation of the future houses on either side of the roadway; outside these vaults will be a subway for the gas and water pipes, and between each subway, and forming the centre of the viaduct, the roadway will be carried on a series of arches. The footway vaults at the point next to Farringdon street will be three tiers in height on each side of the road, and they will gradually diminish, both eastward and westward, until, at Hatton Garden and at Newgate street, they will be but one tier in height. The general height of the subways will be about eleven feet six inches, and their width seven feet; they will be constructed of brickwork, except where they are carried over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and at that point they will be altered in form, and be constructed of iron; the tops of the subways will be but a small depth beneath the footway pavement; and at Farringdon street and Shoe lane vertical shafts will be formed, to enable connections to be made between the pipes in the subways and those in the streets named. In each subway provision is made for water, gas, and telegraph pipes, all of which will be so placed that their joints can be inspected and repairs made without difficulty. The subways will be well ventilated, and tubes will be left between the subways and the vaults of the houses for the introduction of the service-pipes to the various premises. At each end of the subways, as well as beneath the bridges at Farringdon street and Shoe lane, there will be entrances for the purpose of admitting workpeople and taking in any materials that may be needed. Immediately beneath the subways and sewers, drains from every alternate house vault will be constructed to these sewers at the time the viaduct is built; and the mode of construction of sewers, drains, and street-gullies is such that it is believed it will never be necessary to break up the surface of the viaduct, when it is once formed, to repair or cleanse them. The central vaults beneath the carriage-ways will be formed by arches springing from east to west; they will be ventilated into the carriage-way; the level of their flooring will be such as to enable carts and trucks to be easily drawn along them; they will be commodious, dry, and have a uniform temperature, and, it is anticipated, will be valuable for many purposes of trade and commerce. The entrance to these vaults will be in the abutments of the bridges over Shoe lane and Farringdon street. On the top of the footway vaults and the subways the foot pavement will be laid, and the carriage-way will be principally laid over the large central vaults. Farringdon street will be crossed by a cast-iron bridge of an ornamental character. It will be in three spans, supported by piers, one row being on the outer edge of each footway; these piers, as well as the outer abutment piers, are to be formed of polished granite; the height of the bridge next to the curbstones will be sixteen feet, and in the centre the minimum height will be twenty-one feet, which is considerably more than sufficient for the traffic. At each corner of this bridge flights of steps will be constructed, to enable pedestrians to pass between the upper and the lower levels; these will be enclosed in stone structures, ample light and ventilation being given to them. These structures will be carried up some stories above the level of the viaduct; beneath the steps the space will be appropriated as shops or warehouses, and above the steps the floors will be eligible for offices or for general commercial purposes. Shoe lane, which at its northern end is now but fourteen feet wide at one spot, is to be made thirty feet wide; the viaduct will be carried over it by a girder-bridge. This lane is to be continued northwards with a thirty-feet width to its junction with the new street, which is to be formed from the corner of Hatton Garden to Farringdon road, and which will presently be described. The western approach street will start by a junction with the viaduct at Hatton Garden and be carried in a northeasterly direction to Farringdon road; opposite to it the new street leading to Smithfield Market will commence. The two streets will, therefore, together form one straight line of thoroughfare, sixty feet in width, giving direct access to the market and to the northeast of London. The eastern approach street will begin at Farringdon road, about 130 feet north of the point where that thoroughfare will be crossed by the viaduct; it will be carried nearly parallel to the viaduct for some distance eastwards, and will join on to it with a gentle curve by the side of St. Sepulchre's Church. This street will form a junction with King street, and will, therefore, give another line of access to the new market; the lower end of this street will take the place of the thoroughfare which is now known as Snow Hill, the whole of which will be absorbed by its formation, or by the buildings to be erected on each side of it. Farrington street or road, at a short distance southward of the bridge, will have its level altered, and will be carried with a gradient of one in forty-five as far as West street, and from that point northward with a very slight inclination, until it again falls into the present level of the road. This alteration in gradient will enable the side streets to be formed with gradients of about one in forty-five. In the approach street sewers will run throughout their entire length, and above the sewer in the western street a subway is to be constructed, which will be connected with the subways on the viaduct. In the year 1863 the corporation of the city of London prepared and deposited in Parliament plans for this improvement, and in 1864 the act was passed authorizing the works which are the subject of this paper."

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,

BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the

LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·00 A. M., 3·00 P. M., and 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 5·13 A. M., 8·28 A. M., 3·19 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75. WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

7 15 10t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize a Lease of the Saloon at the Fairmount Water Works.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease for the ensuing year the Saloon at the Fairmount Water Works to Henry Snyder: Provided, That no spirituous or malt liquors shall be sold, furnished or used upon said premises, and that no disorderly person shall be admitted, nor shall any vicious or unlawful practices or doings be permitted therein: And provided further, That said lessee shall covenant and agree to remove from and deliver up possession of said premises at any time during the term above mentioned, upon ten days' notice from the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, the said notice to be given by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department whenever the interests of the city shall, in the opinion of Councils, require possession of the said premises: And provided further, That the lease therefor shall be drawn by the City Solicitor, and the said lessee shall give security in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the several covenants, the surety or sureties therefor to be approved by the Committee on Water Works.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

7 25 1t

RESOLUTION

To Rearrange and fix the boundaries of the Election Division, and to fix the place for holding elections in the Twenty-sixth Ward, and to create an additional Election Division therein, to be called the Tenth Election Division.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth election divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward shall be and remain as heretofore established, and the places of holding elections therein shall be and remain as heretofore; and the Ninth election division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Christian streets; thence west to the river Schuylkill; thence to the north side of Federal street; thence eastward to the west side of Nineteenth street, and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding elections shall be at the house of Edward Parr, at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Federal streets; and the Tenth election division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Federal streets; thence along the south side of Federal street to the river Schuylkill; thence south to the north line of Mifflin street; thence eastward to the west line of Nineteenth street; and thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding elections shall be at the house of Andrew McIntyre, southwest corner of Twenty-eighth and Federal streets.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

7 25 1t

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a lady. 5 20¾

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.

Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

2 27 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom........$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail........3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express........3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant........{1st class, 2·25 / 2d class, 1·80}

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9¼, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street........5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson........6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at........10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at........1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tt Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 3 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·30 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1¾ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·30 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·24 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8¾ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·23 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11¾ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11¾ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¾

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8¾

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 9 General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

R. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

6 20 tf

THE CUBA CABLE.

Arrival of President Smith to Meet the Cable—The Point Selected for a Landing—Preparations to Lay it Across the Gulf—The Spanish Frigate Isabel la Catolica to Accompany the Fleet.

HAVANA, July 20.—General Smith, President, and Mr. Everett, Engineer, from Key West, arrived here by the United States steamer Fountain on the 16th instant, to meet the English steamer Narva with the cable from London which is to link this island with Key West, etc. The Fountain, after landing said gentlemen off the port, did not enter the harbor, in order to avoid the quarantine on her return to Key West, and was soon out of sight again.

The point selected for the landing of the cable in Cuba is at a small hamlet called Chorrera. Senor Arantave kindly took us there yesterday (myself and your special travelling correspondent), and although a thunder storm prevailed at the time, he was occasionally enabled to communicate with the head office, situated in the palace. We observed that they operated on the system of Morse; but they will, no doubt, introduce all the recent improvements later. Chorrera is about four and a half miles west of the city. The laying of the subterranean wire which the company intends to lay between Chorrera and the palace as soon as the cable is ready, will cost at least six thousand dollars.

The officers of the Military Quarantine in Key West have informed the officers of the cable that should they commence on the Cuban side, they would be placed in quarantine on their arrival at Key West for ten days. To avoid being subjected to any quarantine, special arrangements have been made with the Spanish authorities by Mr. Nenninger and General Smith for the Moro Castle to signal to the steamer Narva the moment she gets in sight to lay on and off without entering the harbor, when the officials will speak the English engineers on board the Narva, who have to decide whether the cable be linked on this side or at Key West.

One of the Spanish steam frigates-of-war, either the Francisco de Asis or the Isabel la Catolica, will accompany the Narva, and supply whatever the company's officers or those of the latter vessel may require on the way. Brigadier Alvarado, the second in command of the Admiralty, and the Captain of the port, will go on board the Spanish vessel. Mr. Nenninger, General Smith, and Don Enrique de Arantive, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, will proceed in the Narva. The representatives of the Havana press will accompany the party.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A Youthful Couple in Trouble—A Girl of Sixteen a Wife for the Second Time.

Quite a romantic affair was brought to light at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. Two young persons, named Henry Hartung, aged seventeen, and Margaretta Rahal, aged sixteen, were married one week ago, and have been keeping house together at the lower end of Canal street. About four months since the young man formed the acquaintance of the girl, culminating in matrimony, at which the bridegroom's parent became greatly incensed, and had the couple arrested by Sergeant Ferris. The bride says "Henry loves her, and she loves Henry," and declares her intention to remain his wife, unless prevented from so doing by the law.

She also says the minister who married them has been arrested. Henry is a spare, thin looking boy, and at a casual glance would not be taken for more than fifteen years old. His bride is fat, plump, good looking, and only sweet sixteen. She further states that she was married some three years since, but only lived with her husband some two months when he went to the war. His name was William Burnett, and he made plenty of money by jumping the bounty. The tiny pair lived in ease and comfort in the Fifth Ward, until one unlucky moment the husband was detected, arrested, and sentenced to be shot. His youthful bride did not then desert him, but visited him in "his prison cell," at the same time pleading and begging for his release—in vain, however, as this sentence was carried out, leaving the fair Margaretta a widow, at the tender age of thirteen. It seems, however, that she was not destined to remain in her weeds long, as she met, saw, and conquered the affection of her present liege lord. Henry says he is cheerful, and hopeful that all will yet be well, and that they will be permitted to go on their way rejoicing. He is employed in the California Express Company at a salary of $15 per week, besides extras. What disposition will be made in the case we are unable yet to state. The bride and groom are now passing their honeymoon in the box of the Second District Court.—*N. Y. Express, 24th.*

The Rebel Offer to Surrender Federal Prisoners.

RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.—Hon. Charles A. Eldridge:—I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every word that I said to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offer in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Butler says the offer was made in the fall (according to the newspaper report), and that seven thousand were delivered. The offer was made in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand if the Federal transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by well men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned.

The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that General Mulford will sustain every allegation here made.

R. OULD.

THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA OPEN TO TRADE.—The London *Shipping List* says that a letter from Rio Janeiro states that, in consequence of the opening of the Amazon to navigation, the State of Bolivia has concluded with Brazil a treaty relative to the navigation of the Madeira, one of the tributaries of the great river. In virtue of it Bolivia will be able to send to and receive from Europe different sorts of tools under European flags. The Madeira, including the Mamore, or Rio Grande, its principal branch, has a length of from 1500 to 2000 miles, for nearly 1000 of which it is navigable.

GOOD ADVICE.—At a reconstruction meeting held near Jacksonville, Miss., July 4, Albert G. Brown, who was Jeff. Davis' colleague in the United States Senate, presided, and said:—"He had spent thirty years in the public service. He was what had been called a 'proscribed Rebel;' he would hold no office if every man in the State would vote for him. His locks were whitening for the grave. He would advise the holding of a convention and the acceptance of the terms tendered by Congress, without delay or cavil."

■—On and after October 1, 1867, all conductors on the railroads in the State of New York are to wear a uniform.

Rulers in Mexico Since 1821.

The following is a list of the rulers that have succeeded one another in Mexico since its independence in 1821:—

1821—Yturbide, General-in-Chief.
1822—Yturbide, Emperor.
1823—Generals Guerrero, Bravo, and Negrete, Dictators.
1824—General Victoria, President.
1827—General Pedraza, President.
1829—Guerrero, Dictator.
1830—Bustamente, President.
1832—Pedraza, President.
1835—Santa Anna, President.
1837—Bustamente, President.
1840—General Farinos, President.
1841—Bustamente, President.
1841—Santa Anna, President.
1843—Retirement of Santa Anna; successor not known.
1844—Santa Anna, Dictator.
1845—General Cavalyo, President.
1847—Jose Justo Caro, President.
1847—Paredes, President.
1848—Santa Anna, President.
1849—Herrera, President.
1850—Arista, President.
1852—Juan Celiallos, President.
1853—Manuel Limbardini, President.
1853—Santa Anna, President—April 20.
1853—Santa Anna, Dictator, December 20.
1855—Alvarez, Dictator.
1856—Comonfort, President.
1856—Zuloaga, President.
1858—Miramon, President.
1859—Zuloaga, President.
1860—Miramon, President.
1861—Juarez, President.
1864—Maximilian, Emperor, and Juarez, President.
1867—Maximilian fallen, and Juarez President.

How a Young Man Ruined Himself.

A man is now confined in the Marion (Ill.) County Jail who ought to be in better business. His name is Albert Wells. Three months since he was agent for the Adams Express Company at Sandoval. In an evil hour, and being addicted to loose company, he was tempted to embezzle $1800 express money, and fled. He has an excellent and intelligent wife living in Worcester, Mass. To her he fled, was arrested on a requisition from Governor Oglesby, brought back to Salem, and imprisoned to await trial. This unhappy young man, now about thirty-three years of age, is a genius. His education is superb; he is an excellent scholar; can converse fluently in German, French, and Italian; is tolerably conversant with Latin and Greek, an admirable penman, and an uncommonly unique telegrapher.

He can receive and transmit by sound messages by telegraph at the same moment. He can write at the same time on two sheets of paper with his right and left hand in a beautiful style of chirography. Being of very courteous and prepossessing manners, it is said he worked upon the feelings of one of the female attaches of the prison, and was let out of jail and escaped. Once out, his genius was at fault. Not being familiar with the country, he took the line of railroad for escape. Had he struck off south he would not have been subject to be pursued by telegraph or overtaken by railroad. At Flora he was rearrested, brought back, and is now now again in jail at Salem, to be tried for felony. What a lesson does this instance exhibit to our young men, and to all men, of the danger of yielding to temptation and forgetting the virtuous instructions of youth!

A French Heroine.

The inhabitants of Beauvais, the chief town of the Department of the Oise, France, have just celebrated the anniversary of their heroine, Jeanne Hachette, popularly known as the "Fete of the Assault." Beauvais was besieged in 1472, when Charles the Bold of Burgundy was at war with Louis XI. The besieged were exhausted, and on the point of giving way, when the women of Beauvais, armed with pikes, staves tipped with iron, and such other weapons as they could lay hands on, mounted the ramparts under the guidance of an intrepid young woman named Jeanne Laine, better known as "Hachette," from the weapon which she used. Jeanne caught the Burgundian standard, which the enemy were about to plant on the wall, struck down with her hatchet the officer who held it, and hurled him into the ditch below.

The example of the courageous girl inspired her townsmen with fresh courage, and the result was that the troops of Burgundy were repulsed with great slaughter, and the siege had to be raised. In commemoration of the conduct of Jeanne and her intrepid companions, Louis XI ordered that in the fete to be celebrated every year in Beauvais the women should take precedence of the men. The King also ordered that, "by reason of her great valor and courage," she should be married to one Collin Pilon; and by an edict, dated February, 1473, that the said Collin Pilon and his wife Jeanne should be exempt from the payment of imposts of every kind levied throughout his kingdom, in whatsoever part of it they happened to reside.

SUGAR FARMS IN LIBERIA.—There is a steady though not rapid increase in the number of the sugar-producing farms of Liberia. On the St. Paul's River there are now about a hundred of these, where there were but two or three ten years ago. And as an evidence of the extent of some of these farms, it is stated that one of the largest planters made last year 400,000 pounds of sugar, 5000 gallons of molasses, and 2000 gallons of syrup.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM,

NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.

OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO THE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

2 1 tuthsemrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1tuthsemrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 232 MARKET Street.

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1867
On Thursday morning,
August 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, without reserve, about 2000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Boots, etc.; also a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, to which the special attention of buyers is called, as every case represented in catalogue will be positively sold. [7 25 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 3

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
On Friday, August 2,
Will be sold at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following Stocks and Loans—
On account of whom it may concern—
5000 shares Latonia Coal Company. 7 23 9t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, from families removing from the city. [7 24 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.—THE SPLENDID new steamer SUE, Captain C. TAGGART, will take the "Felton's" place on the CAPE MAY ROUTE.
The SUE was built to run in the Chesapeake Bay, is handsomely furnished, has fine state-room accommodations, and fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
The SUE will leave CHESNUT street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; returning on alternate days at 8 A. M.
Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, 1·75, " "
Children, 1·25, " "
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 23 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 23 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BEACOCK will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 11 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 309 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angeles, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.
Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.
Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuthslmsp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES,
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
10th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
12 2mrp

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 28thstherp J. G. FULLER,

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [5 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3/10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
8 13 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

In Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
7 18 tuths6t NEW YORK.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuths9 STATE TREASURER.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1858.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1y

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank,
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1tj *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

THE INTEREST IN GOLD

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,

DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,

Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,

On and after that date.

(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
7 23 tuths10t Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS BONDS.—We offer for sale a limited amount of SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Having twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in New York, AT THE LOW PRICE OF EIGHTY-ONE, And accrued interest. We recommend them as a reliable and undoubted security, yielding about eight per cent. to the purchaser.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
7 24 6t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6rpd